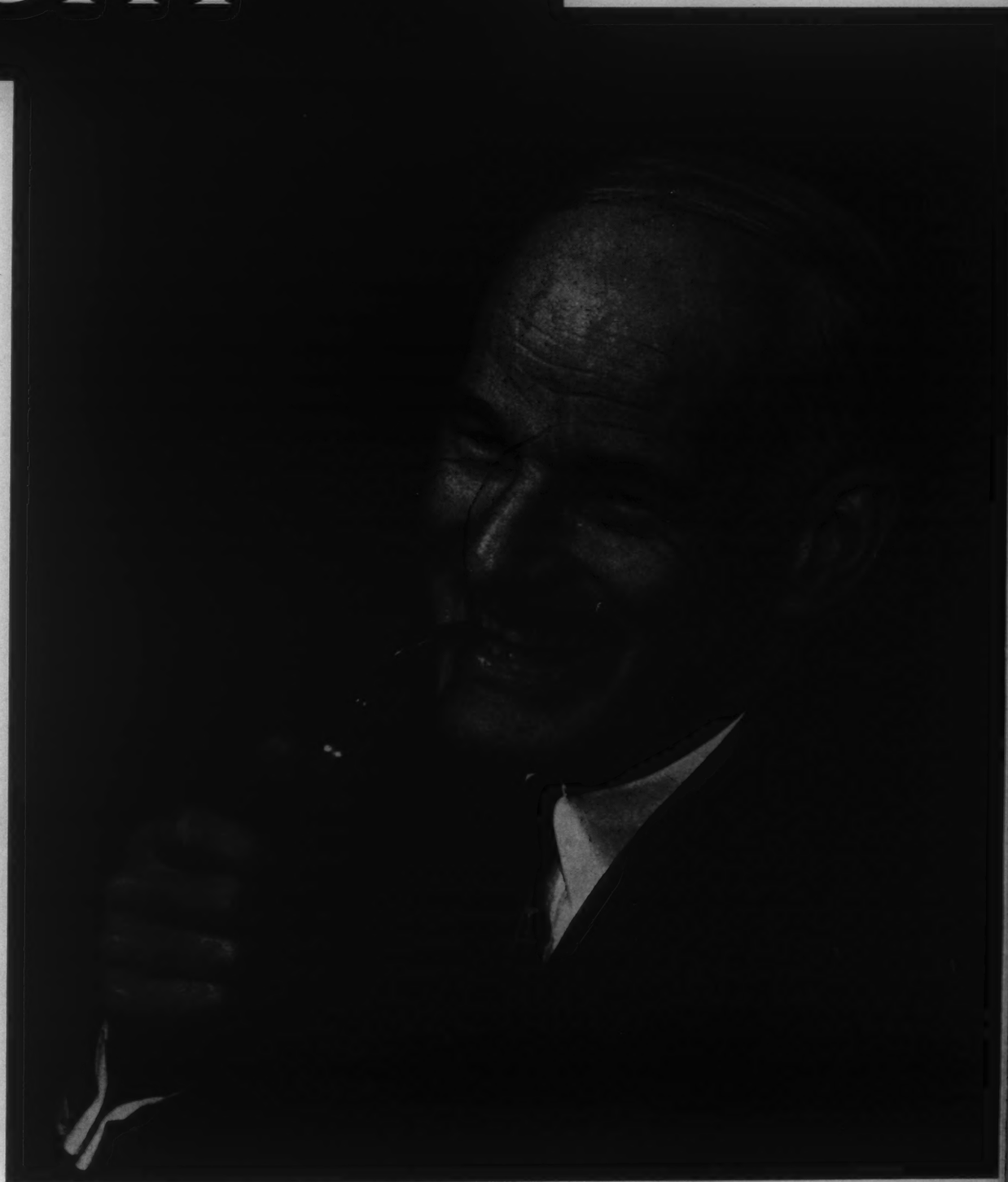
SATURDAY NIGHT

MAY 2, 1950



THE PHILADELPHIA STORY *VIA* TORONTO

by Ted Reeve

See Page Ten

ARCTIC CHIEFTAIN: *J. G. Wright. See People.*

10¢

Don't Call Us Cinderella! · Victor Mackie
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Doors Are Opening on U.S. Markets · R. L. Hoadley

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

INDEX

Art	20	Lighter Side	37
Books	21	Medicine	18
Business Angle	40	Music	26
Business Front	38	Nat'l Round-Up	12
By & Large	4	People	29
Capital Comment	3	Religion	28
Crosswords	34	Then & Now	4
Features	8	U.K.	19
Films	25	U.S. Affairs	23
Front Page	5	World Affairs	15
Intermission	27	World of Women	31

COVER

FATHER to 9,000 Eskimos is Mr. J. G. Wright, Chief of the Arctic Division of the Department of Resources and Development. It is Mr. Wright's job to see that in the steady advance of the techniques of civilization into the North, the Eskimo's absorption of these techniques is as painless as possible. For along with improved standards of living, with the treatment of disease prevalent among the people, goes a complete revision of the Eskimos' moral code. Thus, his is a task requiring tact, sympathy, understanding and diplomacy—and Mr. Wright has all these qualities in full (see Page 29). —Photo by Capital Press.

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Vol. 65, No. 30 Whole No. 2975

LETTERS

Discuss Atlantic Union

I READ with considerable interest the article by Willson Woodside on Atlantic Union (SN April 4) . . . I feel that this idea of a federal union of Atlantic Pact democracies, offering as it does a constructive, positive approach to the most vital problem we have to face today, is a subject which should be more widely discussed and understood.

Grimsby, Ont. J. A. JACKSON

Protestant "Holy Year"

THE article by the Rev. Frank Morley on "A Protestant 'Holy Year'" (SN April 18) is one of the finest presentations on 20th century religious needs I have ever read. It is a positive, constructive blueprint for Protestant reform . . . The fact that it has appeared in a magazine of general readership, rather than in a religious journal, makes it all the more valuable . . . It should also give encouragement to those ministers who may sometimes be a trifle timid of what they say because, as Latimer said, "the King (in this case, the people) was present" and there was fear of offending.

London, Ont. G. W. LEWIS

Disallowing Duplessis

MR. EGGLESTON'S excellent article on the new Quebec censorship (SN April 4) says that "in 1937 the Government at Ottawa instructed the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta to reserve The Alberta Accurate News and Information Act." I should be interested to know the authority for this. An official statement on March 7, 1938, (*Hansard*, p. 1067) explicitly said the Lieutenant-Governor had no instructions to reserve this and the other two bills he did.

I am surprised that, in raising the question "whether the National Government has any power to intervene" in the present case, Mr. Eggleston talks about reservation and omits disallowance. There have been 69 cases of reservation, four in the last thirty years. But there have been 112 disallowances, 16 in the last thirty years, eleven in the years 1937-1943.

The Canadian Congress of Labor petitioned the Dominion Government to instruct the Lieutenant-Governor to reserve the PEI Trade Union Bill of 1948, but the Government refused. The two Congresses and the Railway Running Trades Brotherhoods then petitioned for disallowance, and the PEI Legislature repealed most of the obnoxious clauses.

The Dominion can and should use its power to instruct the Lieutenant-Governors to reserve provincial bills which seriously encroach on fundamental rights and freedoms. If it did, such legislation could never reach the statute book at all. But if it will not do this, it should certainly either disallow such Acts when they do reach the statute book, or induce the Provincial Legislature to amend or repeal them by reminding the Provincial Government that disallowance may follow failure to do so. This Dominion Governments have often done, with good effect. But the glaring contrast between the vigorous action on the Alberta legislation and the flat refusal to disallow the Quebec Padlock Act hardly encourages any hope that the powers of reservation and disallowance will be extensively used to protect civil liberties.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

Editorial Stink-bomb?

THE editorial lip you curled in the direction of the *Canadian Forum* (SN April 11) on the occasion of that journal's thirtieth anniversary is a gesture in profoundly bad taste. Surely even the most conservative of your readers will find the scorn you pour on the *Forum's* editorial staff (for devoting their time and energy to something they think worthwhile, without claiming any pay for so doing) just a little unwarranted.

Those who read the *Canadian Forum*, however, will realize that the efforts of its contributors have brought and will continue to bring, long after the initial thirty years, an intelligent and critical viewpoint to the Canadian political, economic and cultural scene.

Your editorial reminds one of the little boy who let off a stink-bomb at someone else's birthday party. He might be bored; or he might be jealous.

Columbia University, New York, N.Y. JAMES EAYRS

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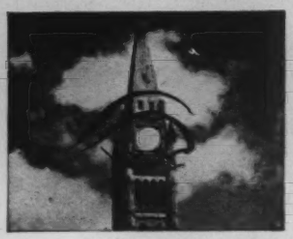


OTTAWA VIEW

COST OF A TEACHER

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just announced its survey of teachers' salaries in 1948. The average for all public schools in Canada (except Quebec) was $1,689. For city schools the average was $2,324, and for one-room rural schools $1,383.

Here is a comparison of average earnings in teaching, manufacturing industries and railroads (including the running and non-running trades):—

	1947	1948
Teaching	$1,446	$1,689
Manufacturing	1,901	2,126
Railroads	2,589	2,839

Teachers do have longer vacations.

PC'S ANNUAL MEETING

NOTHING unexpected or dramatic emerged from the PC Association meeting. Meetings were closed except for the annual dinner. It was addressed by George Drew, whose picture decorated the printed menus. Underneath were the simple words: "Our Chief." The company sang "Home on the Range" with great spirit: *"where never is heard a discouraging word."* Then they changed to the gloomy "Galway Bay," and lamented:

"For the strangers came and tried to teach us their ways,
They scorned us just for being what we are."

ORGANIZATION AND POLICY

THE accent of the meetings was on organization. The few policy resolutions highlighted the two themes which the parliamentary group is stressing: the call for more efficiency in government, and for development of natural resources. The biggest departure was the resolution on unemployment. It said "the present condition of unemployment calls for recognition and action by the Government." Then it supported the argument Drew had developed to a rather silent audience at the dinner. This is that the Government has two ways of dealing with unemployment. One — the expected PC approach—is to encourage the investment of private capital. The other—which many people were surprised to hear the Conservatives advocate—is by public ownership. Drew said Conservatives had always favored public ownership in suitable cases: he instanced CBC and Ontario Hydro.

—Jim Lynch

"OUR CHIEF" *to PC's: Accent on organization at annual meeting.*

TEMPERS AND GAS

THE filibuster about gas pipelines from Alberta has probably produced more bad temper than anything else that has happened this session. The opponents, who are using this method of trying to get the pipelines built by an all-Canadian route, ran out of speakers. So the bills to incorporate the Alberta Natural Gas Co. and the Prairie Transmission Lines got second reading. Now they go to a committee, but have to come back to the House for third reading. Members could then start to filibuster all over again.

Just to make it more difficult to talk the bills out again, the Prime Minister announced that the Government would leave the whole of future Mondays for private bills. But he proposed to cut off Wednesdays, the other private members' day. The Government, of course, got its way. But the Opposition protested to the last. The House had to have a roll-call division three times before the Opposition accepted defeat.

INVESTMENT IN 1950

ALEX SKELTON, head of the Department of Trade and Commerce brains-trust, signed the report on investment prospects for this year. His official title is Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of the economic research and development branch. Forecasting public and private expenditures on capital projects at 5 per cent more than last year, he says physical volume should be up about the same amount as dollar values. He also points out this change from 1949. Less will be spent on machinery and equipment, and more on construction. This means more of the money will be spent in Canada. Machinery and equipment is more likely to be imported than construction materials, it has a lower proportion of direct labor costs, and moreover there is a trend towards making more producers' machinery and equipment in Canada.

So even the 5 per cent dollar increase may not be the full measure of the increase in economic activity from capital developments.

COST OF LIVING

THE cost of living index reached a postwar peak at the beginning of March. It will go still higher before it comes down. Four-fifths of the February rise was due to increased rents, but the full effect of the rent increases has not yet shown in the index.

Food prices also went up in February, though they are still below postwar peaks. They are likely to rise further in the next few months. We'll soon be getting new potatoes in from the U.S. That starts a switch from old season domestic vegetables to new season imports, and the prices go up accordingly. All the imported fresh fruits follow on.

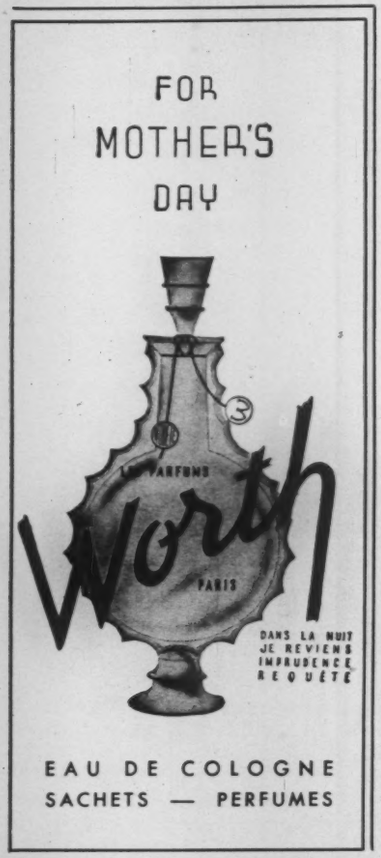
HOPE PRICES STEADY

CCF LEADER M. J. Coldwell moved in the House of Commons for a reimposition of controls not only on rents but on other prices. His unexpected motion found few members in the House, and most of the PC's were at the PC Association meeting in the nearby Chateau Laurier. Those who were present voted with the CCF against the Government, which caused some raised eyebrows.

Actually officials are not much worried about the price level. The effect of devaluation was to raise prices of all goods imported from the U.S., but that has pretty well worked itself out now. The rises were not as great as they might have been because devaluation happened to coincide with a fall in many prices.

Further outlook, at the wholesale level anyway, is said to be fairly steady. The cost of living index inevitably shows considerable lag. We may feel worse when the index goes up; but officials say it only records what we knew already.

TRANSPORT MINISTER *Lionel Chevrier told the Commons last week new steamship regulations incorporate recommendations of Justice Kellock, which are based on his inquiry into* Noronic *fire at Toronto last Sept.*



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French:	Introduction to French Literature; Nineteenth Century French Literature
History:	Canada from 1791—The Evolution of Canadian Self-Government
Mathematics:	First-year College Algebra (Half course—Mondays); First-year College Trigonometry (Half course—Thursday); Introductory Calculus; Second Course in Differential and Integral Calculus; Mathematics of Investment (Half course—Mondays); Mathematical Statistics (Half course—Thursdays)
Political Science:	Comparative Government
Psychology:	General Psychology; Social Psychology

REGISTRATION May 22, 23, 25, 26

Information from the Registrar

Carleton College

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

CAPITAL COMMENT

Doukhobors Pose a Problem

THERE must be a good many Canadians who are tired of reading of new outrages by an extremist sect of the Doukhobors of British Columbia; and who wonder why so much patience and forbearance has been shown in the face of violence and lawlessness which would not be tolerated for one moment from other quarters. The situation is, however, out of the ordinary. It is important that those of us Canadians not in contact with the problem should understand a few of the essentials.

In passing, it should be noted that it says much for the Christian understanding of the authorities, in both provincial and national spheres of jurisdiction, that a serious effort is being made to deal with the situation in more than a blindly punitive fashion.

The statement issued last week by Gordon Wismer, Attorney General of British Columbia, in consultation with Stuart Garson at Ottawa, brings the long story of Doukhobor troubles up to date. It seems to me that there are three basic conclusions to be drawn.

First, those who break the law must be brought to Canadian justice. It is intolerable in a society such as ours that any individuals or groups, no matter what their own peculiar theology, should be permitted to molest and destroy the belongings of peaceable neighbors. That such is thoroughly understood by the authorities may be derived from Wismer's statement that while solutions are being sought, the laws of Canada must be obeyed.

More Than Police Action

Second, the problem is not solved merely by taking the required police action against the offenders. In a sense we are here dealing not with typical lawbreakers but with religious or philosophical fanatics, who act out of deep conviction and are careless of personal consequences. The sanctions and pressures which might be expected to influence people of more orthodox attitudes cannot be expected to have much effect, and other methods will be necessary.

To grasp this distinction thoroughly requires a careful inquiry into the beliefs and compulsions of the extremist Doukhobors. They recognize the voice of what they believe to be supernatural revelation and accept Peter Veregin and his successors as the reincarnation of Jesus Christ. They—and I confine myself to this extreme wing—have *never* accepted the authority of civil government in Canada, certainly never when they believed it to be transcended by their spiritual duty.

Their use of fire and their naked parades make sense within their own bizarre concepts, if no where else.

It is interesting that for almost the first time in Canadian history a disciplinary problem of this kind is to be tackled on a high pschological level. The assistance of the Quakers, which has also been proffered and accepted, strikes a historic note. It was largely through the intervention of that religious body that the offer to give the Doukhobors asylum in this country was originally made.

A third point which has been reiterated but which probably requires constant emphasis, is that the main body of Doukhobors in Canada are law-abiding, industrious citizens whose prestige and social relations have been savagely hurt by the misbehavior of the "Sons of Freedom."

Anxiety of Majority

While the main body of the Doukhobors hold the extremists in dislike and contempt, they have a sense of community arising out of their common origin, and are most anxious to see a solution that will end the crisis without disaster to the descendants of their fellow immigrants.

A few years ago, making some inquiry into the Doukhobor problem in Saskatchewan, I visited many homes of the Independent Doukhobors, held many long conversations with Peter Makaroff, the first Doukhobor in Canadian history to graduate from a university, and interviewed Peter Verigin II in jail at Prince Albert. At that time I reported: "The 'Sons of Freedom' who have been responsible for all the uprisings are repudiated and disowned by the main body of the Doukhobors, who deplore their excesses as much as anyone else. A leading independent Doukhobor said that the 'Sons of Freedom' were the 'hooligans' or 'bums' to be found in every society." I found in the Blaine Lake area a cluster of "contented, prosperous Doukhobor farmers, God-fearing, law-abiding, as desirable and as successful as any group, I suppose, to be found throughout the length and breadth of the prairie."

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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THEN AND NOW

Appointments

The Rev. Canon S. C. Steer, 50, Principal of Emmanuel Theological College at the University of Saskatchewan, has been elected to succeed the late Bishop Fuller as Anglican Bishop of Saskatoon.

Dr. G. Stuart Musgrove, of Winnipeg, has arrived in Baghdad to serve as specialist in obstetrics and gynecology in the Iraq Government's Department of Health.

Award

Dr. Christian M. Lapointe of the Bureau of Mines, Ottawa, has received the Aeneas McCharles (of Sudbury, Ont.,) Prize (bronze medal and $1;000) for his Lapointe Picker. This electronically controlled sorting machine segregates valuable ore from surrounding barren rock after crushing. It is playing an important role in Canada's radium and uranium production.

Retirements

Thomas Lax, Saskatchewan Deputy Provincial Treasurer.

Lt.-Col. R. D. Travis, after four years in command of The Canadian Scottish (Princess Mary's) Regiment, known as "Victoria's crack regiment." He is succeeded by **Lt.-Col. W. J. Mosedale.**

Deaths

The Most Rev. James Morrison, 88, Archbishop-Bishop of Antigonish, NS., for 38 years and Chancellor of St. Francis Xavier University.

Dr. William McIntosh, 84-year-old naturalist and authority on Indian lore, former Director of the New Brunswick Museum. For 50 years he took a group of boys up the St. John River on an exploration trip each summer; he charged only for their food, about 70 cents a day.

Dr. Ferdie Munro, 42, of Vancouver, one of the foremost authorities on blood on this continent; suddenly, in Philadelphia, Pa.

E. de G. ("Ted") Power, 63, prominent figure in Canadian construction and engineering circles and noted Montreal sportsman; following a heart attack.

Dr. Thomas Cowling, 62, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto.

Alexander Marshall, 80, Vancouver representative of Lever Brothers for 35 years and well-known local yachtsman.

Joseph Ernest Bolduc, 54, Mayor of Lauzon, Que.; while attending an Ottawa convention.

Ernest Gosselin, 61, civil engineer and Chairman of Montreal's Electrical Commission since 1945.

Kathleen Ada Hall, 81, member of a prominent Victoria, BC., family.

Dr. George A. Ramsay, one of Canada's best-known orthopaedic surgeons; in Toronto.

E. Roland Gilley, 56, well-known Vancouver businessman.

Charles Moore Ricketts, 75, the first salesman in Toronto to sell gasoline motor cars.

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Polio Protection is only one example of Continental's Better Health Insurance. The Company's reputation for prompt settlement of claims and unexcelled service to policyholders is based on the sound financial structure depicted in the accompanying annual statement.

ASSETS

Cash	$ 16,351,408.29
*United States Government Obligations	38,974,847.99
*Canadian Government Obligations	5,116,189.25
*Other Public Bonds	15,804,392.84
*Railroad Bonds and Equipment Trust Certificates	1,175,892.60
*Public Utility Bonds	1,211,792.50
*Miscellaneous Bonds	3,709,424.38
*Preferred Stocks	6,298,267.00
*Stocks of Associated Insurance Companies	7,494,033.00
*Other Stocks	12,479,881.00
Mortgage Loans	42,087.64
Administrative Office Buildings	3,554,438.95
Premiums in Course of Collection (Not over 90 days past due)	8,081,187.75
Accrued Interest and Rents	437,592.15
Other Assets	763,057.22
Admitted Assets	$121,494,492.56

LIABILITIES

Reserve of Unearned Premiums	$ 33,171,661.23
Provision for Unpaid Claims	39,705,025.00
Miscellaneous Liabilities	6,605,348.45
Reserve for United States and Canadian Income Taxes	2,107,379.18
General Contingency Reserve	10,800,000.00
Capital— $ 6,000,000.00	
Surplus— 23,105,078.70	
Capital and Surplus	29,105,078.70
Total	$121,494,492.56

*Eligible bonds amortized. Insurance stocks valued on basis of pro-rata share of capital and surplus. All other securities at quotations prescribed by National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

Net Premiums written during 1949 $ 90,071,618.20
Increase over 1948 12,403,300.11

Canadian policyholders are also protected by Canadian Bonds deposited with the Receiver-General of Canada for their exclusive security.

Net Premiums written in Canada during 1949 (Casualty) . . . $6,823,940.74
Increase over 1948 . . . . . $256,506.51

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BY AND LARGE

■ Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards of Vancouver couldn't find her 90-year-old mother. She asked police to look for her. They found her—en route to Victoria, on her honeymoon, with A. Wilbee, 86.

■ At Cooksville, Ont., a charge against Joseph Harrison of threatening his wife was dismissed by Magistrate Moorehead. Harrison said when he came home from work the housework was not done and his wife never had a meal ready. He had left his wife six times in eight years of marriage and was about to do so again. Mrs. Harrison claimed her husband threatened to give her a black eye and push her in the laundry-tub because she was always visiting neighbors.

■ It has taken six months to spring-clean the CPR's Connaught Tunnel, between Revelstoke and Golden, BC. The tunnel, built some 30 years ago, is five miles long, 29 feet wide and 22 feet high. Twenty men removed 750 carloads of soot and ashes.

■ At the Regina Light Horse Show, eight teen-age riders, from 13 years up, demonstrated how square dancing can be done on horseback. They'd been practising since last September.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 30 May 2, 1950

Native Governors General

CANADIANS who are pushing for the appointment of a native Governor General would do well to observe carefully the way in which such an appointment is working out in Australia. There was nearly an hour of acrimonious debate in the Canberra House of Representatives at the end of last month, on a question asked from the Labor benches, about the action of the Speaker, Mr. A. G. Cameron, in declining the hospitality of the Governor General, Mr. McKell. In 1940 Mr. McKell was leader of the New South Wales Labor party, and uttered some expressions about Mr. Cameron, then leader of the Federal Country party, which the latter called "the most personal attack I have ever been subjected to in my life." Mr. Cameron wrote to the Governor General, intimating that he did not desire to accept the hospitality of one who presumably still held the same view about his, Mr. Cameron's, character; the Governor General did not reply.

The Prime Minister moved the closure on the ground that the debate was harmful to the office of Governor General and to the House, and this was carried on a straight party vote of 60 to 43.

This is the precise kind of danger which is always rendered possible by the appointment as representative of the Crown of a person who has been active in political conflicts in the country where he is to serve. Mr. Cameron claimed, and probably rightly, that his statement was not an attack upon the Governor General, and did not violate a previous ruling of his own that members must neither praise nor blame the representative of the Crown. The only error in the business seems to have been that of appointing, to a position which should be far above political squabbles, a man whose lifetime had been mostly spent in precisely that sort of atmosphere. If Canadians, or Australians either, get the idea that the Governor Generalship is merely a part of the machinery of the party in power, or the party which was in power when the appointment was made, there will be a speedy end of all usefulness in the institution of the Crown in that particular Dominion.

Who Pays What and Why?

THERE seems to have been a lot of very unscientific discussion before the Royal Commission on Transportation (which we suspect is bright enough to weed out the less valid parts for itself) on who pays the freight on wheat shipped to a world market. The *Winnipeg Free Press* claims that Mr. Ian Sinclair, counsel for the CPR, and Mr. P. C. Armstrong, well known to the readers of this paper for his contributions, have been saying that "the ultimate buyer of wheat, not the producer, pays the freight to market." We doubt if they said anything of the kind.

The buyer pays the price, established by supply and demand, on the world market at the time of the transaction. That price is the same for the same sort of wheat whether it was grown fifty miles from the ultimate point of delivery or five thousand. The price must be such as to remunerate the producer, wherever he may be, for his costs, including freight to the point of delivery where the world market price is paid, or he will not continue to produce. That is the only sense in which the ultimate buyer can be said to pay the freight. It is a possible sense, but it is not the sense that the *Free Press* has in mind.

Actually the freight is compensated for (which is not quite the same thing as paid) by the lower economic rent of land remote from the point of world-market delivery. Land in Western Saskatchewan carries a lower economic rent than land in Eastern Manitoba, simply because the freight to Liverpool is higher, and wheat is consequently worth less at the point of origin. Whether the freight *ought* to be higher, and the economic rent consequently lower, and by how much, is another question, and one which the Royal Commission is doubtless considering. But it is a pity that newspapers and economists do not always discuss the question in these sound and scientific economic terms, instead of talking about who pays what.

Japan Will Have Martyrs

IT IS A pretty safe conjecture that within the lifetime of persons now living the Japanese people, or at least a considerable proportion of them, will be regarding as martyrs the top "war criminals" who were convicted in the Tokyo trials. On the Allied side there is a large and possibly growing body of opinion holding that these trials were invalid under international law. A powerful and heavily documented article to this effect appears in "The Year Book of World Affairs 1950" (Stevens, London, 25s.), published under the auspices of the London Institute of World Affairs. It is by Gordon Ireland, Visiting Professor of Law in the Catholic University of America, and it "undertakes to show, by the application of what the author considers correct legal principles to the facts and events of the trial, . . . that the International Military Tribunal could not apply international law and did not apply common law."

Professor Ireland makes out a very strong case. It is most unfortunate for him that there should have occurred in his article an instance of garbled quotation which, if responsibility for it had to be assigned to him, would inevitably expose him to the charge of intellectual dishonesty. The editors fortunately detected the garbling, which we prefer to believe was done by somebody else from whom Professor Ireland innocently quoted; and they inserted a fly-sheet containing the context, with the remark that the quotation as used "might be misleading."

The quotation is from the eminent British authority, Lord Wright. As given by Professor Ireland it omits the words "Thus, it is said that" and all that follows "doing wrong." The full quotation, which removes the whole apparent significance of the partial quotation, is as follows: "Thus, it is said that the idea of punishing individual violators of the laws and customs of war is unjust because the law relied on is retrospective, or because it

OTTAWA'S MOST-NEEDED MONUMENT

is uncertain or not sufficiently specified, so that the violators of it cannot be taken to have known that they were doing wrong. But all these objections fail if the 'laws and customs of war are a standard certain to be found in books of authority and in the practice of nations,' I quote this description, with which I fully agree, from the Minority Report by the American jurists, Scott and Lansing."

Case for U.S. Senators

MEMBERS of the U.S. Senate are reported to be interesting themselves about the question of religious freedom in Colombia. We do not know that it is any particular business of theirs, although there is always the argument that the people who are paying the piper should have some say about the tune. But while they are at it they might perhaps turn their eyes in the direction of Canada and inquire whether religious freedom is in full effect in parts of the Province of Quebec. The effect of such action would at least be to intensify somewhat the light of public attention which is now turned on the town of Shawinigan Falls and make the municipal and other authorities of that place reflect upon the danger of their present course.

Mob disorder is a difficult thing to control, and easily gets out of hand. It would not be wholly surprising if the destruction of property which has already occurred were followed by physical assault of a violent character upon some of the devoted and courageous people who believe themselves to be obeying the dictates of their faith in preaching it in French in the Province of Quebec.

The "excuse" which has recently been offered for the actions of the mob, that they thought the Christian Brethren were Witnesses of Jehovah, is of course worse than no excuse at all. The fact that it is false—the *Nouvelliste* story translated in these columns several weeks ago, at the time of the first outrages, was quite clear about the identity of the sect and differentiated it from the Witnesses—is the least of its defects. There would have been no more justification for such an attack upon the Witnesses than upon the Brethren. There would have been more *provocation*, but provocation does not justify. In the case of the Brethren provocation cannot even be pleaded; they are among the most inoffensive and quiet of sects.

For Export or Home Use?

THE pipelines filibuster is over. Three companies are at last on the way to getting charters which will enable them to try for a licence to export natural gas from Alberta. But the question of substance behind the filibuster debates remains unsettled. It is whether we should insist on piping the gas through Canada or whether the pipe should be allowed to follow the more economical route through the United States.

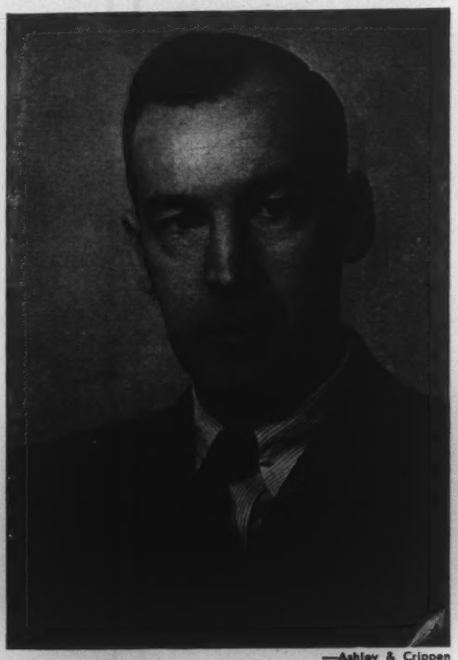
Quite a strong feeling has shown itself in the House of Commons—and it is not confined to the members who took part in the filibuster—that the gas should be piped through Canada. This, it is argued, would help to build up new industries along the route and the United States should get only the surplus left after all Canadian users have been satisfied.

Mr. C. D. Howe has made it clear that he regards this argument as "economic nationalism gone mad." Alberta gas, like Alberta oil, he says, should be allowed to find its most economical market; and in the present state of Canadian development that is in the United States. In simple economic terms this view is incontestable. But, say the objectors, in simple economic terms it was madness to build the CPR: indeed if our forefathers had accepted this argument there would be no Canadian nation.

Here is a question of deep-rooted principles. In spite of all the Opposition's attempts the Government has so far refused to debate it in the House of Commons. It looks like being settled in the secret conclaves of the Board of Transport Commissioners and the Cabinet. We think it would be a pity if the House let that happen: the Canadian public has some concern in the matter.

Working for Arthritics

FOR MANY TENS of thousands of Canadians the big news during the past year has come, not from Moscow, Berlin or Washington, but in the heartening announcements which have crowded one on another from the medical laboratories and



—Ashley & Crippen

DR. WALLACE GRAHAM: *For more clinics.*

convention halls, of new discoveries in fighting arthritis and rheumatism.

The doctors have not yet discovered either the cause or the cure of the crippling forms of arthritis. But they are progressing by leaps and bounds in developing treatments which will relieve the suffering endured at this present moment by some half a million of our fellow-citizens. Though the announcement of the effects of cortisone less than a year ago made the most sensational news arthritics have ever heard, and gave them a hope which has transformed their outlook on life, the search for even better and safer compounds, which will have a more lasting effect, has gone on unceasingly. This search for a related compound which will effect a true cure at a reasonable price, must continue. Though Dr. Philip Hench, the discoverer of cortisone, says "We have only reached first base", the arthritic specialists do feel, however, that they now have something which is manufactured in the human body which will stop the disease. When they find out what cortisone actually does, they will be well on the way towards a cure.

To press this work the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society has launched a campaign to raise close to a million dollars to triple the number of arthritis clinics (now only six) in Canada this year; to provide mobile units to take treatment to the home; to provide short post-graduate courses for many doctors and establish fellowships for long-term study in the disease; and to provide widespread information to arthritic sufferers. At present most sufferers are remote from the few communities provided with special facilities for treatment. The broadest aim of the current campaign is to better equip the family doctor in all parts of Canada to fight the dread crippler.

One of the leaders in the Society's campaign is Dr. Wallace Graham, chairman of its Medical Advisory Board. A great many University of Toronto graduates will recall "Wally" Graham as the most modest of athletes when he was Intercollegiate three-mile champion. He is as modest a professional man. We will only say that, from our observation as an immediate neighbor, he has worked quite literally night and day, for years, on the problems of arthritis.

The Post Office Ban

ONE of the most disingenuous pieces of argumentation that we have seen in a long while is that in which the Kingston *Whig-Standard* rallies to the defence of the Postmaster-General in his exclusion of certain security dealers from the mails.

None of those who have criticized this action—and they include a great many more people and publications than "political opponents and some sections of the Progressive Conservative press"—have claimed that the stock-selling literature against which the ban was aimed was either admirable, truthful or in any way desirable. All that SATURDAY NIGHT has said, and so far as we are aware all that any critic of the ban has said, was that it is not a function of the Post Office Department to decide what stock-selling literature is good and what is bad; that the Department is in no way equipped to perform that function, which is supposed to be performed by quite different authorities such as the criminal courts, the provincial Securities Commissions, and the like; and that the assumption of that function by the Postmaster-General involved a grave risk of a most serious invasion of the liberties of the subject.

Even the *Whig-Standard* gives away its whole cause by the admission that "arbitrary action of this nature may not be desirable in principle." A newspaper carrying the historic name of *Whig-*

Prelude

WHERE *must I lie? O, I would know that place*
And go now while my eyes are quick with light
And color. I would learn by heart the slight
Pure outline of the far-off hills, and pace
The hewn hills near; in ritual I'd trace
A circle on the grass, and brush the white
Spheres of the dandelions swung in space,
Freeing a pygmy exercise in flight.

O, I must know what wood will give me shade,
What name the birds beneath its green eaves bear
— Matching the sunless owl with stare for stare—
And should a brook's clean plait lie in the glade,
Beside it I would kneel and slake my thirst
And think on all delights to dust dispersed.

LENORE A. PRATT

Standard should know that an action which may not be desirable in principle is seldom desirable in practice, and that it is exceedingly dangerous to violate a general principle for the sake of a particular result. The particular result claimed by the *Whig-Standard* in this case is that Canadians will be saved from suffering "financial loss because of misrepresentations carried by their own mails." Why is misrepresentation more serious when carried by their own mails than when carried by messenger, telephone, homing pigeon, flying saucers or any other means of communication? If the misrepresentations are against the law, they should be stopped by whatever means of communication they travel. If they are not against the law, it is not for the Post Office to make them unlawful for its own special purposes. His Majesty's mails should be open to anybody who is not breaking the law—and the question whether the law is being broken should be tested in the courts at the earliest opportunity.

The Nehru Tribute

TWO distinguished Canadians, both well known to readers of SN, are among the hundred prominent world figures, of both East and West, who were invited to participate in the writing of the great memorial volume presented to Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday last November. Copies of the book have just reached Canada. It contains 700 large pages, embellished with many photographs and reproductions of Indian works of art, and beautifully bound in Indian silk.

The Canadian contributors are R. G. Cavell and A. R. M. Lower. Captain Cavell out of his wealth of knowledge of India is able to pay an eloquent tribute to the qualities of the man of destiny to whom the book is dedicated; and Professor Lower sketches the share which Canada had in the beginnings of the long process by which the Empire once ruled from the centre has become a group of completely self-contained and self-ruling states. A feature of the book is an excellent and extended biographical study by N. C. Mehta. One of the most remarkable qualities of Nehru is his capacity for self-analysis, and Mehta remarks that he has always been able "to look at himself from a distance," a thing which few great statesmen of the West are ever able to achieve. It is a quality which is immensely helpful to those who have to govern others by means of their own personal qualities unaided by any trappings of rank, age or tradition.

Work or Pensions

IT SHOULD be no cause for surprise that Trygve Lie has been urging "that aged persons postpone as long as possible the claiming of pensions." He is an officer of the United Nations, most of whose member nations are in no position to hand out pensions with the reckless abandon possible to a rich country like Canada or the United States. Whether his suggestion will be widely followed depends a good deal on the conditions attached to the pensions which can be claimed in each country.

When pensions are subject to a means test, and cannot therefore be obtained as an addition to an earned income, there is little inducement to apply for them when one is able to work and able to get work, unless their amount is more generous than is usually considered financially possible. When they can be claimed as a right, as in the case of those which organized labor is now campaigning for, they will also be enforced as a duty; organized labor will certainly not tolerate potential pensioners remaining in the labor field and holding jobs which might be held by younger members of the union. In these two cases the decision is scarcely in the hands of the pensioner.

With the means test abolished and the pensioner free to go on working if he wants to and still retain his pension, it would be almost superhuman unselfishness to refuse it. That seems to be the gravest difficulty about abolishing the means test, a device which has many disadvantages but may be indispensable. For once an elderly worker has a right to an adequate state pension, the disposition of employers will be to rule him automatically out of all consideration for employment. There is already a tendency in that direction in spite of the difficult position in which it leaves the elderly worker. An adequate automatic pension will make the tendency irresistible.

In the New World, where labor is immensely productive per man-hour because of the vast supply of natural resources, society can probably get along without any assistance from its members of 65 and upwards. In more crowded parts of the world, society could hardly afford to sustain in idleness any large proportion of its working force merely because it consisted of elderly persons; but in those parts of the world relatively few people live to be over 65 anyhow.

Lord Byron and Mr. Brown

SOME weeks ago we broke a lance with Professor E. K. Brown, eminent Canadian literary critic now domiciled in Chicago, over his assertion that Byron was "a menace to the institution of marriage." Professor Brown replies to our objection, and supports his original contention, in a very able article in his favorite corner of the *Winnipeg Free Press*. He admits that Byron was not a menace to the institution of marriage in the sense that he wished to get rid of it, nor by the extent of his operations as a seducer; but, says Mr. Brown, he was a menace in the sense that "his art, and the radiating influence of his extraordinary personality, served to make marital fidelity absurd. The editor of SATURDAY NIGHT believes that the institution of marriage is menaced when the spouse who is injured by an adulterous relationship seeks a divorce. I think it is injured, ruined indeed, much earlier, when the conception of marital fidelity is challenged."

The institution of marriage, it seems to us, is menaced not so much by a low estimate of the obligation of marital fidelity, towards which Byron may or may not have been a contributing cause, as by the growing view that marriage is not a permanent union, but a relationship which can properly be dissolved for no stronger reasons than "incompatibility of temper," "mental cruelty," and a score of other inventions of the legal mind, none of which have anything to do with fidelity.

The institution of marriage is menaced by anything which diminishes the sanctity of the tie which holds together the whole family — not merely the male and female involved in the union (who seem to be all that public opinion and law concern themselves about today) but also all the issue of that union. That sanctity is diminished, certainly, by infidelity of one of the parties, and even by a light-hearted attitude towards fidelity. But these are the actions and attitudes of individuals; and the sanctity of marriage is, we believe, menaced far more by the general acceptance of the idea that parents with children of a highly impressionable age are entitled to destroy the home in which those children should be brought up, for no more reason than that they have become tired of one-another, and that one, or each, wants to have "legitimate" relations with somebody else. We do not think Byron is to be blamed for this state of public opinion, except in so far as he was an important part of that great romantic movement which in a century and a half has broken down almost all the old disciplines which kept society together.

PASSING SHOW

IF ALL the U.S. copper coins circulating in Canada were laid end to end somebody, after picking them up, could go to New York and have a nice holiday.

The chase after the Brink bandits of Boston has cost $300,000, and it isn't anywhere near the Brink of success.

Chancellor Adenauer called on a Berlin audience, according to the *New York Times*, to sing the third verse of *Deutschland über Allies*. The British Commandant found this "in very bad taste." Doubtless he thought it should have been *Deutschland über Bolshies*.

"Chalk River starts to pay for its expenses" says a despatch. No longer chalking them up, eh?

Obviously, if a man can be sent to jail for swearing he is not a Communist when he is a Communist, somebody must know what a Communist is. Well, you tell us.

Nobody seems to have thought of the one really effective way of abolishing the means test for pensioners. A pension of $5,000 and a 100 per cent income tax on all income in excess of $5,000.

The Communists, it is claimed, are putting the East Germans in jack-boots again. But surely they must be Joe-boots.

North Bay movie audiences, it is reported, often applaud the picture of Stalin and seldom that of St. Laurent. We don't care much what they do about Canadian celebrities, as this is a democratic country, but we do think some of them might hiss when Stalin is applauded.

Spring cleaning is here. How about get-

ting rid of some of the economic debris on which Communism feeds?

When the CCF takes over the Government of BC and expropriates the BC industries, "welfare of the community must take precedence over the claims of private wealth." It's odd how many Socialists think that even the most legitimate claims of private wealth must be detrimental to the welfare of the community.

The transition from the nineteenth century to the twentieth is the passage from DV to TV.

Now that motor driving is to be taught at the high schools we suppose the next move will be to provide free cars for students to practice on.

Lucy says that if the Senate were enlarged to include everybody over 70 we might stop worrying about the old-age pension.

Don't Call Us Cinderella!

Manitoba's Oil-Rich Sister Provinces Cannot Look Down Their Noses at Her.

by Victor Mackie

MOST Manitobans feel their province's achievements have been ignored by the rest of Canada. "All you press people got blinded by oil in Alberta and Saskatchewan," says a Winnipeg businessman. "We've read piles of stuff on industrial growth there. But do you realize that, even without the help of oil, Manitoba turns out about half of all the things manufactured on the prairies?" Sure enough, he's right. And the trend is still upwards.

The oil discoveries in the next-door provinces may have stolen the limelight from Manitoba, but apart from that they haven't done the province any harm. Manitoba has shared in the boost that oil discoveries are giving to western industry.

At any rate they are talking more about factories and less about fields out there. The value of the gross production of Manitoba's farmers has been lapped by that of its industry. And Manitobans are happy about the whole thing.

They point out that there has been a 50 per cent expansion in manufacturing over the last half century. In 1949 their factories turned out a record $483 million worth of goods. That, the Government's statisticians will tell you, is 7.8 per cent more than 1948, and 128 per cent more than 1941. It has meant industrial jobs for over 42,000 Manitobans, and payrolls totalling $87 million.

So What?

When they tell you about this in Winnipeg, your first reaction is "All right, so what? The whole country has been growing up industrially over the last ten years. What's so unique about Manitoba apart from the fact that you've done all this without oil discoveries?"

Maybe it's not unique. But it's important. There are now over 1,500 manufacturing establishments in Manitoba. Forty-four new industries started there in 1949. Practically all of the 100 British agencies opening in the West during the year chose Manitoba. How come?

That's what makes the change in Manitoba important. That prairie province, long considered an agricultural area, is showing that Canada does not need a bonanza—like oil—to develop industrially. It's also showing that it can be done on a private enterprise basis. All it takes, apparently, is smart businessmen with lots of foresight, and some guidance by government bodies who can afford a bigger layout for research.

Last summer, for instance, Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Industry and Commerce, teamed up with R. E. Grose, far-seeing and astute Director of the Department, and crossed the Atlantic to talk about branch plants to British manufacturers. What they had to say interested the Britons. Six top notch industrialists came out to Manitoba to make personal assessments of the province, and more are expected.

Manitoba is a sort of private enterprise stronghold. Private, or free, enterprise is a meaningless platitude where there are no small businessmen, and meaningless platitudes don't go

WOOL MILLS *in Brandon . . .*

over in the West. Accordingly, Manitoba's Department of Industry and Commerce spends a lot of time helping small business and small industry.

That doesn't mean the Department spoon-feeds small business. It just gives it some of the research advantages that only big business can afford. Over 800 small businesses in the province got helpful information from the Department's management aid bulletins and through other services provided by the Department. The aid bulletins were prepared by top men in the field whom only big business could have afforded to hire.

These are some reasons why oil wasn't necessary for Manitoba's development. The rest are statistical. Take labor, for instance. That's one of the first things a manufacturer wants to know about before he puts money into a province. Labor-wise, Manitoba is well off. If you don't believe what they tell you in Winnipeg about their good labor relations, maybe the Federal statisticians can convince you.

In 1948, says the Department of Labor in Ottawa, there were only two strikes in Manitoba. There were nine in Saskatchewan, five in Alberta and ten in BC. In the East where, of course, there is more industry and hence more chance of labor trouble, there were 68 strikes in Ontario and 31 in Quebec.

The tendency for new industry to develop outside the big towns has had its effect on taxes in the province. Cities and towns have become industry-minded; they compete to attract new industries. Conservative assessment policies and tax valuations are the bait. As a result, provincial taxes, per capita, are the lowest of any province in Canada except Prince Edward Island.

Take away liquor tax—which is a very small item in prohibitionist PEI—and Manitobans have the smallest provincial tax bill, per capita, in the country.

There are two other big points responsible for the changing face of Manitoba: hydro electric power and Manitoba's location. The province's water resources have been harnessed to provide hydro-electric power at remarkably low rates. Private and government-owned power companies operate side by side to provide both urban and rural Manitoba with electrical energy. The utilities have stepped up their generating capacity to keep pace with increasing demands for power for all purposes.

There has been no recent power shortage in Manitoba. Even during the war the utilities managed to keep supply ahead of demand. When the war ended demand was expected to fall off; instead it increased, and power shortage appeared inevitable. But the Provincial Government acted to avert the shortage. A power site at Pine Falls on the Winnipeg River is being developed at a cost of $20 million. It will be completed in 1952.

The present developed and installed power in Manitoba totals 468,700 hp. The undeveloped water power at 80 per cent efficiency has been estimated at over 3 million hp ordinary minimum flow, or over 4 million hp six months flow. That should keep wheels turning and lights burning for some time.

Manitoba's location has helped too.

IRON WORKS *in Winnipeg . . .*

In some ways the province is an orphan—or perhaps a "buffer state" between the lusty West and the effete East. To a Calgarian, Manitoba is an Ontario satellite. But as far as a Torontonian is concerned, the East ends at Fort William. Manitoba is a buffer state perhaps, but it's also a gateway. And that is paying off. Take retail sales as an index of activity: over $490 million in 1949. This was a nine per cent increase over 1948. The national increase for the same period was 1.3 per cent.

With all this it's not too hard to understand why, in spite of oil booms in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Manitoba is holding its own. Better than that in fact, even in terms of private capital invested in new manufacturing. The Manitoba figure for 1949 was $21½ million: that's 44 per cent of the total capital and replacement expenditures made on the prairies.

That's why Manitobans are mad about being ignored.

—Manitoba Gov't.

AND FARMING *still a going concern. Beet sugar in storage at Fort Garry.*

VICTOR MACKIE *is SN's correspondent in Winnipeg and is on the editorial staff of the Winnipeg* Free Press.

—N. C. Donnelly

COSTUMER *Dorothy Foster and Geraldine Bruce of the Players' Guild of Hamilton.*

—Gordon Jarrett

"THE STATUE": *Anne Dalton and Powell Jones with the Toronto Children Players.*

—Williams Bros.

A LOVELY *Cinderella is Olive Sturgess in the Vancouver Children's Theatre play.*

Never Too Young To Act

THE POPULARITY of children's theatre — attendance bursting at the seams, figuratively and often literally—augurs well for the future of the theatre in Canada. In many groups, children are actors as well as audience. Such is the 19-year-old Toronto Children's Players, under Mrs. Dorothy Goulding, Director since 1933. The group does four performances of each of the four yearly bills; plays in an auditorium that seats 1,100; carries the set-up financially.

In its fourth year, the Vancouver Children's Theatre—directed and sponsored by Mrs. Elsie Graham—is composed of Centres scattered over the city. Children come after school hours; pay $2 a month for once-weekly lessons. The major yearly play is presented in a large theatre.

For years Calgarian Betty Mitchell has created a high level of drama appreciation with her student plays at Western Canada High School. Graduates moved on to membership in Workshop 14, which has represented Alberta at three final Drama Festivals, and will be at the 1950 one.

In Woodstock, Ont., the Children's Theatre (started two years ago) is operated by the Woodstock Little Theatre in cooperation with the Home and School Association. Director is Cleda Bursaw. Two plays a year are scheduled.

IN HAMILTON, Ont., the local Teachers' Council approached the Players' Guild in 1941 to do a play for the school children. This has become a yearly event; teachers take the play in class. This year over 14,000 children saw "Rumpelstiltskin."

The Junior Theatre of the Ottawa Drama League was founded in 1948 by Julia Murphy and Marian Moore Taylor. The project is twofold: a School of the Theatre (this year, 120 pupils from 8 years to adults) and the presentation of plays by adults for young audiences. This year they entered "Rumpelstiltskin" in Regional Drama Festival: were highly praised by the adjudicator. Early every season Vancouver Little Theatre throws open its workshop door to every child to try out for the Christmas production. Director is Mrs. Margaret Cunningham. This year they did "The Magic Elephant" by Katherine Marcuse.

The London Little Theatre also has a Children's Theatre, started just over a year ago, with motto "by children, for children." Chairman is Edna Lancaster. They play two performances a show in Grand Theatre which seats 1,210.

A regular theatre school for children is the one in Montreal, founded in 1933 by Dorothy Davis and Violet Walters. Here children are given theatrical training in stage and radio; play in the four major productions a year. Presentations this year included a fairy tale and the beloved "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." —*Margaret Ness*

—Conrad Poirier

A SCENE *from "The Indian Captive" by the Children's Theatre in Montreal.*

EILEEN *Allison and June Dunean in "Alice"—Western Canada HS, Calgary.*

CROWD *on stage after performance of "The Patchwork Girl of Oz" by the Junior Theatre of Ottawa.*

—Newton

The Philadelphia Story *Via* Toronto

King Baseball Starts His Reign As Toronto Maple Leafs Prepare For the First Sunday Home Game

by Ted Reeve

THE MAPLE LEAF baseball team will have two Opening Days this year. The first traditional flag raising will be at their first home match, May 3, followed by their first Sunday game in Toronto, May 7.

Both of these events are expected to pack the Fleet Street Flats to capacity. Since almost 20,000 with one foot in the aisle (as Bugs Baer would say) can be accommodated at the Harbor Commission ball park, Messrs. Ross, Zeigler, and associates will, weather permitting, be well on their way towards the half million mark in attendance that some are predicting for our Philadelphia farm hands.

—Telegram
TED REEVE

Certainly the luck of an election that legalized Sunday sport and the tie-up with the rising power of the fortunate Phillies have brought new prosperity to a baseball club that has lasted somehow 56 consecutive seasons despite wars, depressions and a long stretch of years during which the regular customers had to practically take out papers in the Merchant Marine.

The Leafs have had two sojourns at Hanlan's Point between campaigns with their home base at Bigwood Smith's park "over-the-Don" that is still marked by a laneway named Baseball Place off Broadview. This was followed by a long run at Diamond Park on Fraser Avenue in what was then the West End. They moved in 1926 to their present position on the mainland beside the fjords of Little Norway.

Oddly enough some of their better financial returns and certainly some of their finest teams were assembled from the 1911-12 summers through to 1925 when a voyage on the ferry boat to root for a Rudolph or Lajoie or an Onslow was part of a glorious experience to many of us.

Baseball we thought could be best enjoyed on a sunny day when the yells of the fans were mingled with the shrieks of merry-makers riding the Island Roller-Boller that reared its frame back of the right field bleachers, and when Tim Jordan put one into the Bay and the steamer at the dock blew its whistle in hoarse delight.

That such sea-going patronage had its drawbacks can be seen from an old excerpt we have before us on Toronto ball history. It refers to "the thousands who squeeze their way back into Mr. Solman's arks and, after reviewing a procession of freight trains at the Bay and Yonge St. crossings, squeeze into one of Mr. Fleming's kangaroo chariots and on homewards to tell the story of the game to the fanette who has been patiently trying to keep the supper warm."

Yet the only time the ball team folded in the Queen City (as the above chronicler refers to Hogtown) and the two occasions when it almost went out of sight, the blame could not be placed on our navy. Starting in 1886 the Torontos finished in the first division four times in five years. During the next four seasons the franchise lapsed. There were a few disastrous summers circa 1904-1905 and the club was "sold for a song" (possibly a Paul Dresser number). It rose to solvency again, but in the Thrifty Thirties was going a-begging once more.

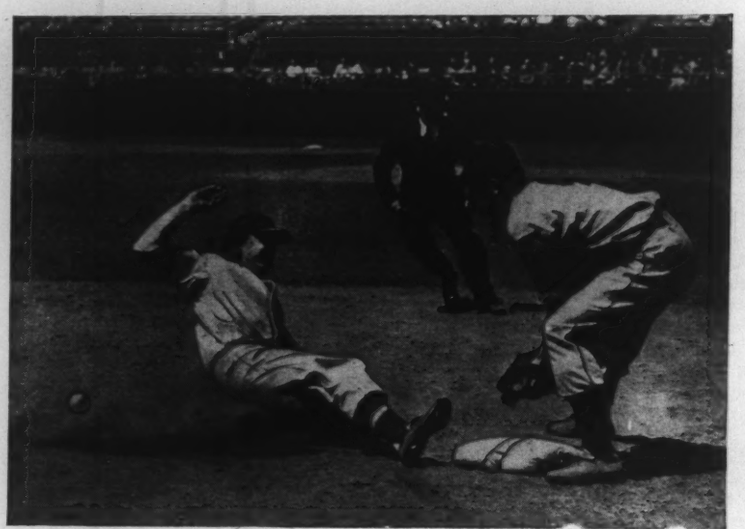
This time arc lights and angels saved baseball for the city. Day games and the big Saturday afternoon gate seemed to disappear from baseball in more places than Our Town. A city surrounded by horse racing, summer cottages and golf courses almost forgot about baseball as week-end entertainment. Night ball was the only expedient that kept the American national game going here and in many American hamlets as well.

The Leafs were given first aid treatment by various local sportsmen, notably Percy Gardner, a well-known financier. For a few seasons, Gardner, a very reasonable park rental rate set by the City, and the sign boards revenue were the club's only visible means of support.

Enter here in the late 1930's one Peter Campbell, a financier in his own right, but at that time at one of the lower ebbs of his good fortune. He had been a famous Varsity football quarterback and had considerable experience in hockey promotion. But he knew as little about baseball as Mr. Winkle knew about skating which, as you may recall, was a trifle less than a Hindoo.

Yet where a smart baseball man might have failed, Peter the persistent was an amazing revivalist. Gardner was far too busy with his many ventures to wish the added worries of baseball, and found among his friends only Mr. Campbell who was willing to take a run at it.

The word "run" is used advisedly. Never in his greatest gridiron days had Peter covered ground so swiftly and shouted so many signals. A salesman as well as a former soldier, he attacked the big brass of baseball. He managed to get working agreements at various times with Brooklyn, Pittsburg, the Philadelphia Athletics and the Boston Red Sox. He achieved his final stroke of genius by arriving at an agreement with the once doleful Phillies, who were being recharged by the Carpenter-Dupont millions.



—Turofsky
TORONTO BALL FANS *will hear first crack of the leather on May 3.*

Most people disagreed in one way or another with Campbell in this precarious climb up baseball trail. In fact, thousands criticized most of his moves, but fortunately came down to the ball park to do so. The war made for more money everywhere and during the Pittsburg alliance Burleigh Grimes, the old stubble-chinned spitballer, led a Leaf team that included the present Home Run King, Ralph Kiner, to the league pennant.

Grimes fought with Pete too, and departed as did his successor, popular Harry Davis. Somehow the attendance stood up. The irrepressible and at times irascible Campbell mellowed back to his old friendliness of his football and hockey days as he saw his dreams coming true. He pitched in to help minor ball and numerous charities with his park. It was heartbreaking, even to his former critics, that the Leafs' great comeback was achieved just as the driving force behind it, Peter G. Campbell, passed away in the midst of his bustling life.

His successors, the quiet, likeable Donald Ross and his associates have much the same non-baseball, Bay street, prep school and University backgrounds. Ross must also have the Campbell knack for making connections. The Phils and Leafs are going into their third season together and between them have placed a young promotional genius named Joseph Zeigler out of the Pacific Coast via Rochester in charge of operations. In 1949, Joe's first complete year as General Manager, attendance records were shattered. The Club achieved a new high in popularity with the press, and the customers even ate twenty-cent hot dogs, despite the fact that the team finished only fifth.

The ball fan is a born optimist, reborn every spring. He is also a very good judge of baseball and ballyhoo. At present he feels that the Phillies will have a winner very shortly both here and at their home base. Leastways, here. The lower clubs on the chain are starting to produce more samples such as Ed Sanicki, Puddinhead Jones, and Michael Goliat who have passed this way en route to Pennsylvania in the past two seasons.

Many Great Players

But enough of the audit office, back to the diamond. From 1935 to 1941 there was a sorrowful span when our heroes finished sixth, fifth, seventh, fifth, eighth, eighth, eighth and sixth. We have had our share of contenders since 1887 when Ed Crane (33 wins) pitched Charley Cushman's club to the International "Association" pennant over such squads as Buffalo, Syracuse, Newark, Hamilton and Wilkes-Barre — and dearie, if you remember that, you are much older than you look.

In 1902 Jimmy Gardner pitched and won both ends of a last day double-header at Diamond Park. Button Briggs and Louis Bruce were star chuckers on that club, managed by the immortal Ed Barrow, one time Toronto hotel owner (he always did his own bouncing). Ed later built the Boston Red Sox and then the New York Yankees to greatness.

Three times after that our side took it every five years. In 1907 Joe Kelley, the old Oriole, probably Toronto's most popular manager, coached Toronto to a flag and a junior world's series championship over Columbus. Messrs. Flynn, Flood, Mitchell, Schafly, Phyle, Weidensaul (a 1902 holdover), Thoney, Moffatt, Yenner, Crooks, Wotell, Hoey, Carrigan, Hurley, McGinley (Jim won 22 games), Welch, Frick, Hesterfer (18 wins) and a kid named Rudolph (13 victories) were present.

That must have been an interesting outfit. Bill Carrigan became a famous big league catcher and manager. Rudolph stayed with Toronto to become a local idol in our then much smaller city and eventually arrived with the Braves to take a leading part in their miracle 1914 world's cham-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

TED REEVE *writes "Sporting Extras" in* The Telegram, *Toronto.*

Atlantic Pact—New Horizons

Canadian Policy Presses For Economic and Political, As Well as Military Action

by Michael Barkway

"WHY CAN'T these Europeans get together with each other and get off our neck?" That's what some Canadians and a good many Americans are saying. "We've given them enough, haven't we? Why can't they get on with it themselves."

At the other extreme some Americans and a few Canadians—really remarkably few — say: "Let's stop fooling around with all this Marshall Plan business. It's only half an answer anyway. We're going to sink or swim with Western Europe. Why don't we all get together in an Atlantic Federation? What we should work towards is one government for the whole Atlantic community." (This is the case Willson Woodside argued in SN of April 4.)

MICHAEL BARKWAY

Canadian policy lies between these two extremes, but a lot nearer the latter. Prime Minister St. Laurent and External Affairs Minister Pearson know that we cannot leave Europe to get on with it. And they don't believe Atlantic Union is practicable now. They think they will get further, faster, if we stick to our present road—the road of the Atlantic Pact. And that road is coming to a decisive turning.

Canada's Push

It was less than two years ago — what a long way we have come since then—that the Atlantic nations got together in Washington to start trying to sketch an Atlantic pact. Even before that, in the autumn of 1947, Canada had been giving the idea a push: most notably in a speech Mr. St. Laurent made to the U.N. Assembly.

Mr. St. Laurent wasn't Prime Minister then. He was the first full-time Secretary of State for External Affairs Canada had ever had. And "Mike" Pearson—you don't hear the "Mike" so often now—was not a minister at all. He was the permanent civil service head of the External Affairs Department. But these two were the Canadian architects of the Pact.

Mr. Mackenzie King in the last year of his office went along with them. But the few statements he made about a regional collective security agreement were in the King manner — pretty guarded. By the time he handed over to Mr. St. Laurent the pact discussions were well launched. They started in Washington in July 1948. The pact was signed in April 1949.

Not much is known about what went on behind the scenes in those months. But Canada's spokesmen had one special preoccupation. Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson were determined that the new pact should not be *merely* a defensive alliance. It had to be that, of course. But they wanted it to have a positive side too. As Mr. St. Laurent once put it, there had to be "a dynamic counter-attraction to totalitarian communism."

Canada insisted on this; she got a good deal of support. The United States spokesmen blew hot and cold. The Americans wanted a short treaty: they didn't want anything which might scare the Congress. The Canadians had a political answer for their doubts. They said the public—in Canada at least—would be much more ready to support a treaty with a constructive aim than a mere military alliance. And they turned out to be right about the United States as well as Canada.

"This treaty," said Mr. Pearson when he finally signed it for Canada, "was born of fear and frustration. But if it is to live, it must lead to positive social, economic and political achievements."

These aims were stated in Article II, which should be better-known:

> "The parties will contribute towards the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles on which those institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them."

Later this month the Foreign Ministers of the Atlantic Pact countries will meet in London to see how far they have come, and to discuss where they go from here. They will find that their defence ministers and their chiefs of staff have done a good job on the military end of the alliance. Strategic plans now exist for defending the Atlantic Pact area. Five regional groups each have their plans, and the five fit—more or less—into a central plan.

So far as plans go we are in fine shape. The job now is to get the troops and the equipment to carry out the plans. The supply people are in the key spot. They are tackling their job through the Military Production and Supply Board which meets in London with Evan Gill as our representative.

But defence plans don't provide a "dynamic counter-attraction to Communism." And that is what European statesmen like Premier Bidault of France are worrying about, with his call for an Atlantic High Council for Peace, to deal with political and economic questions. That is what will be on Mr. Pearson's mind when he goes to London.

Take a look at the maps on this page. If you want Europe to "get together," as so many Americans do, there seem to be plenty of organizations. And there is, besides, the Economic Commission for Europe, which is a U.N. body, linking Eastern and Western Europe. It has done some good work, though political differences make it more and more ineffective.

But the only real link with North America is the North Atlantic Treaty. For the present, it is true, the United States, through its ECA, works very closely with the Marshall Plan's Organization for European Economic Cooperation. But when ECA comes to end in 1952, OEEC will go on, as a purely European body.

Indeed when ECA dollars cease to flow, OEEC may easily find that its main job is to *limit* trade with North America. That's putting it harshly, but if Western Europe can't get enough dollars to trade with us, then it will have to learn to spend only what it has.

This is the thing that Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson, President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson, Premier Bidault and Foreign Minister Schumann, and all the other European statesmen, most fear. One can't imagine really close political alignments between Europe and North America if Europe and North America become two watertight economic compartments.

And if Western Europe is left to itself, where is the "dynamic counter-attraction to communism"? The standard of life would drop. Western Europe would become what Secretary of State Acheson calls "a situation of weakness"; and that is a situation which, as he says, "is an irresistible invitation to the Soviet Government to fish in troubled waters."

"Community" Dream

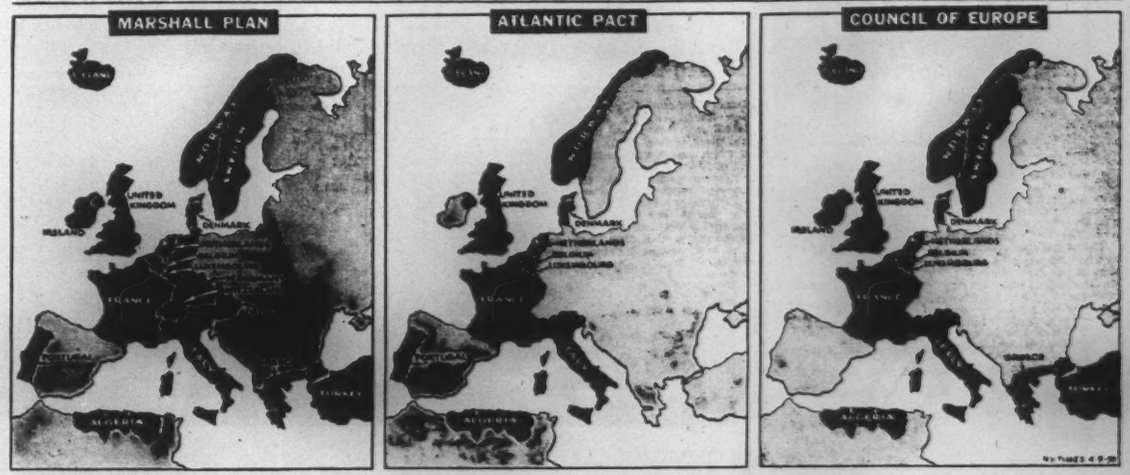
The "Atlantic Community" is a favorite phrase of Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson. It's the phrase Premier Bidault of France used when he suggested an "Atlantic High Council for Peace." But this Atlantic Community is still a hope and a dream.

The Atlantic Pact was signed for 20 years. Already, one year after signature, we are at the point where we must go forward or else back. Either the military arrangements we've started must be developed into a real Atlantic Community; or the military arrangements themselves are likely to break down long before 20 years have passed. If we are to have any hope of going forward we must bridge the economic gap. If we can't do that, we certainly cannot get either political or strategic relations straight. ECA has kept a slender span across the Atlantic. Before it ends we must find some other bridge. Preferably a firmer one.

The North Atlantic Treaty is not an ideal link. Look at the maps again. Sweden, Ireland, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Western Germany, all belong to the Marshall Plan Organization. They don't belong to the Atlantic Pact — some for one reason, some for another. How can the Council of the North Atlantic Pact establish North America's relations with them? Or how can the Pact fit in with the Council of Europe, which consists of yet a different group?

These are complicated questions. They probably can't be settled in one meeting of Foreign Ministers. But they can be tackled; and they will be.

That Article II on which Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson always insisted is coming into its own with a vengeance. The Atlantic Pact countries are going to explore the first steps towards a real Atlantic Community.



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THAT IRISH QUESTION

Timely feature by Florence Livesay describes the bitterness in North and South, the attempt to revive Gaelic and other topical Irish questions that have brought the partition of Ireland back into the headlines. Coming next week in SATURDAY NIGHT.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

NATIONALIZED

SET up to nationalize Canada's external communications services, Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corp. has had its first meeting. Officers of the newly formed crown corporation include representatives of press, radio, telegraph and telephone.

Pictured (*below, left to right*) are Henri Gagnon, President of the newspaper *Le Soleil;* Director C. P. Edwards, Deputy Minister (air) in the Transport Department; W. J. Mathews, Transport Department legal counsel; President and General Manager D. L. Howard, Assistant General Manager of Canadian Pacific Communications; A. M. Hill, Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council; Director R. M. Brophy, President and Director of the Canadian Radio Technical Planning Board; Director J. H. Hamilton, Vice-President of the British Columbia Telephone Company.

New Brunswick:

REAL MARITIMER

WAS Paul Bunyan a real-life man or a legendary figure?

New Brunswick historians believe that the famed giant of the olden days was indeed an actual human, that he was born and brought up in the northwest section of the province near the upper reaches of the St. John River, and that he was amazingly strong—though, of course, he did not possess the tree-uprooting strength with which folklore credits him.

Accordingly, New Brunswickers are a little irked to learn that a round-table conference has just been held at International Falls, Minn., to "settle the question" of how the Paul Bunyan stories originated, and that the meeting decided he was a myth.

Maritimers claim that Bunyan was a child of French-speaking parents, that Acadian lumberjacks proudly related his prodigious deeds at every opportunity, and that Scottish and Irish woodsmen twitted them by inventing tales of impossible feats of prowess with Bunyan as the hero. Eastern Canadian lumber workers, migrating westward after the biggest timber in the Maritimes was exhausted, took the Bunyan stories with them through Central Canada, the Mid-West States and out to California.

The strapping New Brunswicker lived in the early 1800's and never even heard many of the fantastic anecdotes about himself—how he would swing his scythe and denude an entire hillside of trees at a single swipe, how he found the rivers and lakes so cramped for size that he had to go to the Atlantic Ocean for a satisfactory bath, how he built hinges into the sky-scraping smokestacks of his sawmills so they could be lowered to allow the sun and the moon to pass by; and how his chief cook, Hot-Biscuit Joe, overcame the problem of how to keep the huge stove top properly greased by strapping sides of bacon to the feet of sixteen assistant cooks and putting them to work skating over the surface while the flapjacks were being fried.

—CP

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES *meeting in Ottawa elected Sybil Bennett of Georgetown, Ont., President of the Women's Association and Leon Balcer, MP for Trois Rivières, Que., President of the Young Conservatives.*

Ontario:

BUSTLE v. BALANCE

COULD an aggressive, free-thinking and straight-talking Toronto crusader make a hit in the rest of Ontario?

With furrowed brows and tongues in cheeks, many Liberals in the province have been asking themselves this question.

In the frustrating search for a leader of the provincial party, there was at last the birth of one sign of hope; but the question was whether it would be hopeful or hopeless.

Being mentioned more and more for the leadership was Controller Alan Lamport, Toronto. A former Liberal member of the Legislature, a war veteran, and unsuccessful candidate for the leadership in 1947, in the past two years Lamport had made a name for himself as a Toronto city father.

Often a one-man rebel, he has thrown clarity of thought into the muddled and politically-riddled deliberations of the Board. Last December he gained province-wide acclaim when almost single-handed he put across the Sunday Sport vote in the city.

Liberals in the province were beginning to realize that they needed a hard-driving, aggressive leader with vision to reorganize the party and put it back on its feet.

These qualities Lamport has. At 45 he is a hot-shot of energy who bustles about at a furious pace. He also showed in December he can whip up an organization.

But to the Grits, traditionally anti-Toronto, it was questionable whether that same bustle, in a native of the Queen City, would go down well with rural Ontario. They wondered whether he had a bit too much bustle and not enough balance.

As for the controller himself he was sitting back and letting the hubbub roll by. He declared he wasn't a candidate. He intended to be Mayor of Toronto next year.

There was little doubt, however, that if sufficient backing showed he would contest the leadership when the convention was called (now tentatively scheduled for the fall).

But it was also certain that this potential backing would have to have considerable strength. When Lamport ran in 1947 (he says it was only a "protest" candidature), he received only seven votes. This is an experience he has no inclination to repeat.

—CP

COMMUNICATIONS *meeting in Montreal:* (See story under *Canada*, above).

DOUBLE TAKE

IN WINDSOR police raids knocked off the same betting establishment twice within 24 hours last week. On Monday the morality squad raided 2848 Charles Street. Next day Paul Emery pleaded guilty to keeping a betting house. He was sentenced to one month in jail and a $200 fine. Eleven found-ins were fined $10.

On Tuesday night the morality squad, assisted by an anti-gambling detachment of the Provincial Police, raided the same address. They charged Taras Dubensky, owner of the house, with knowingly permitting gambling and also, along with Alex Ciebenm and Atanas Wyszkowski, with keeping a gambling house. John Kush and Paul Gelinas were charged with keeping a betting house. A bookie business and card game were operating, according to the charges.

Windsorites are interested in the participation of Provincial Police. They think that if the Provincials become active in Windsor, bookmakers will lie low.

British Columbia:

TIME IS RIPE

ON HIS DEATHBED in 1939, Peter (The Purger) Petrovich is said to have warned the faithful Doukhobors not to send delegates to Russia to look for his son. "When the time is ripe, my son will come to you or he will call you to him."

For 11 years the Sons of Freedom, fanatical sect of Douks, have not had a spiritual leader. Peter (The Lordly) Petrovich, son of Peter The Purger, may be alive or dead. Nobody in British Columbia knows, or is telling.

Emmett Gulley of Portland, Ore., secretary of the American Friends Service Committee(better known as the Quakers) who arranged the migration of the Doukhobors, would like to find a new leader for them, whether it be Peter the Lordly or Peter Verigin, grandson of Peter the Purger. Police say Verigin was killed in a railway bombing, but many of the Sons believe he is still alive. The Quakers say that not until a leader is found will the demonstrations by nude Sons cease.

Last week there was no leader in sight. More than 100 adherents have been arrested for setting fire to buildings and homes. Provincial police at Nelson don't know what to do next. The Sons ask to be arrested, and there isn't room in the jails. (See *Capital Comment*, Page 3.)

Saskatchewan:

SEEING RED

THIS YEAR the Saskatchewan Government will wage a three-pronged attack on the rising automobile accident rate in the province which last year took 90 lives and did nearly $2 million property damage.

It will take the form of more traffic officers patrolling the highways to enforce speed and safety regulations; more safety lanes in towns; and aptitude tests for drivers seeking drivers' licences for the first time.

Special attention will be given old offenders — those drivers who carry red or blue colored licences indicating previous traffic convictions.

Highway Traffic Board Chairman J. A. Christie said there were a number of habitually reckless drivers who were involved in a large number of accidents. One day last week traffic officers, posted on the highway east of Regina, hailed passing cars to warn them to go slowly through a fog bank across the road. An officer at the other end of the fog bank flagged down those who came through too fast. Almost without exception, these drivers held red licences indicating previous offences.

Alberta:

BUOYANT OIL

AS A BELATED spring came to Western Canada, Alberta's oil boom began to expand more rapidly than ever. There were several causes for sharply-increasing activity and spectacular rises in many oil stocks.

Record-speed construction means that the pipeline from Edmonton to Superior, Wisconsin, will be completed before the end of the year if all goes well, and will bring a large expansion of the market for Alberta oil.

Rapid expansion of output in Alberta now hinges primarily on completion of the pipeline to the Great Lakes. At present, because of restricted markets, production is being held down to levels (about 60,000 barrels a day) which are far below the maximum permissible under Alberta's conservation laws.

Meanwhile, pipeline bonds were going practically through the roof. Last week, $100 bonds were selling around $260. This was an unusually high price if related to the line's probable earning power from oil delivered for consumption in Eastern Canada. There were hints that the lively behavior of these securities indicated that Alberta oil may shortly enter the United States market in volume. Such a probability, however, depended on the attitude of Congress—which, in recent weeks, has shown signs of restiveness over the general oil position.

Sharp cuts in the purchase of "dollar" oil by the sterling area have threatened U.S. domestic producers with a growing surplus of oil production, and there has been some pressure for tariffs on imported oil, including

—CP

THE BRITISH *submarine* Astute *is at Halifax preparing for a two-month anti-submarine exercise with some units of the Canadian fleet off the Atlantic coast.*

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IN CHECKING OVER ALL OUR BULLETINS ISSUED SINCE THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR, I NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

(1) On January 8th, I advised clients by special bulletin to purchase CONSOLIDATED ANSLEY at 15c-16c for a quick and profitable turn. In my letter of March 15th, I drew attention to the fact that 100 per cent profit on this stock was available.

(2) On March 7th, I recommended MACLEOD COCKSHUTT, then selling at $3.10. Since then it rose to a high of $4.10, showing a 35 per cent profit.

(3) On March 15th, I repeated my many previous recommendations on EAST SULLIVAN, which I had been urging clients to buy since it was under $1.70. On March 15th it was $5.10, since touched $7.40, a 45 per cent gain in less than thirty days.

(4) In bulletin of March 21st, I repeated previous recommendations on SULLIVAN CONSOLIDATED, then selling at $2.80. It has since sold for $3.25, a 16 per cent gain in three weeks.

(5) In special "Rush Bulletin" of April 1st, I urged immediate purchase of BARNAT at $1.63-$1.65. Since then, at a high of $1.88 it shows a gain of 14 per cent in eleven days.

(Copies of the above bulletins are available upon request)

The CONSISTENCY of these recommendations make it obvious that they were not based on chance or guess work but upon careful analytical and statistical investigation together with confidential, advance information. THERE ARE MANY MORE OF THESE OPPORTUNITIES TO COME DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, which we believe will be one of the most constructive and active periods in Canadian mining history.

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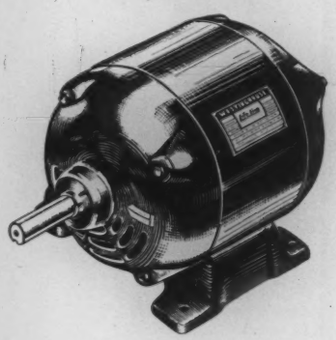

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oil from Canada, far stiffer than the present duty of 10½ cents a barrel. Any sharp increase in the tariff would effectively bar Canadian oil from the American market, in which case oil pumped through the Edmonton-Wisconsin pipeline would serve Ontario only. The price of pipeline bonds, however, indicates a general belief that no such prohibitive duty will be imposed.

Nova Scotia:

OPEN ARMS

"MAGGIE" and her crew are home for a well-earned rest.

It was a big day for Halifax when Canada's aircraft carrier HMCS *Magnificent* steamed up the harbor after exercises with ships of the United States fleet in South Atlantic waters.

There was a big welcome, too, for the officers and ratings of the ship. Wives, sweethearts and relatives of the navymen thronged HMC Dockyard and crowded up the gangways.

Commodore Kenneth F. Adams, Canada's senior naval officer afloat, and skipper of the *Magnificent,* said the training cruise and exercises were "on the whole, very valuable." He also had a word about the "excellent conduct and behavior" of the personnel in various ports visited.

The training schedule was topped off by a four-day stay in New York where they were guests of the City.

ESCAPE

ALTHOUGH the seas were fairly moderate, the helpless, 2,800-ton Canadian freighter drifted dangerously close to Sable Island, the "Graveyard of the Atlantic." The treacherous sand bars reached out to claim another victim.

But this time fate intervened. A sudden change of the wind saved *Federal Trader,* out of Halifax, and bound for Newfoundland when her engines became disabled.

The *Federal Trader* was one of 20 or more Canadian freighters tied up at the Port of Halifax during the Winter months for lack of cargo. Released from the "mothball" fleet, she sailed for St. John's to pick up general cargo.

Within 40 miles of Sable Island, engine trouble developed and she wallowed helplessly for 12 hours until the RCMP cutter *MacBrien* reached her side. Adding to the danger were heavy ice packs which the rescue vessel skirted before handing over her tow to the Halifax tug *Foundation Vera.* The *Vera* brought the *Federal Trader* to port for repairs.

—CP

MEMORY: *Last fishing trip of late Pres. Roosevelt was at McGregor Bay, Ont. Ojibway chief who guided him reads plaque commemorating event.*

—CP

NEW BISHOP: *Ivor Norris to head Anglican diocese of Brandon.*

Quebec:

SPRING THAW

MONTREAL, already established as an important medical centre, may soon have some of the most modern hospital and research buildings on the continent. The plans are ready and so is a committee of prominent men who will try to collect $18 million.

Plans call for three major projects: a 500-room General Hospital on the slope of Mount Royal; a new Children's Memorial Hospital with space for 250 beds; and a new surgical wing for the Royal Edward Laurentian Hospital which specializes in TB patients.

With the General will go a residence and training school for 350 nurses and living quarters for 100 internes and young resident physicians. At the Children's Hospital, space for 200 nurses will be provided.

Provisions will be made for future expansion and many interior walls and partitions are to be constructed in such a manner that they can be shifted and altered to meet changing needs. At the General, for instance, wards can easily be converted into private and semi-private rooms or vice versa.

The Children's Hospital, also to be built on the slope of Mount Royal, will share a laundry and power plant with the General, thus reducing operating expenses.

Actually four hospitals are involved in the over-all plans, but no new buildings are scheduled as yet for the Royal Victoria Hospital. By combining for a gigantic campaign, however, chances of success are greater than if each hospital were to carry out its own appeal.

The campaign is scheduled to start May 15 and will last one month. If all goes well, the development should be started soon after.

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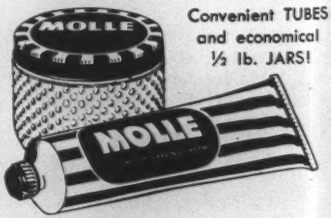

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WORLD AFFAIRS

ALL FITS TOGETHER

"INCIDENTS" is a misleading term for the shooting down of an American plane in the Baltic, the "youth invasion" of Western Berlin planned for May 28, and the latest dispute among the four major powers, Italy and Yugoslavia, over Trieste. It is much more likely that they all fit together into Soviet strategy for 1950.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

According to all indications the taking-over of Berlin and a settlement with Tito have top priority in Soviet plans for Europe this year. All the clamor about peace, and the congresses of the "Partisans of Peace" is but the camouflage to cover these moves. And the shooting down of the U.S. Navy plane, in mid-Baltic as now established and not over Soviet-held territory, comes nearest to making sense as a testing of American reaction.

That Soviet fliers are "trigger-happy" and given to stunting is well-known. But that doesn't explain their decoration by the Soviet Government for this affair. A friend of mine was engaged in an incident with Soviet fighter pilots over Murmansk during the war, in which the outcome was very different. These fellows stunted around an RAF plane coming in from Scotland, tipped its tail, and very nearly knocked it down. When this became known, the Soviet colonel in

—New York Times

TRIESTE *"Free" Territory: Italy offers to negotiate with Yugoslavia, Soviets demand Western withdrawal.*

command lined up his men, demanded to know who had done it, and then simply pulled out his pistol and shot the pilot dead.

This time the Soviet leaders approved the outcome, which leaves them open to the suspicion that they planned the incident to test American reaction, in view of their other plans for this season. They have also exploited it to the utmost to "prove" American provocation and "justify" their own schemes as "defensive."

Their latest demand that the Western powers evacuate Trieste fits neatly into this hypothesis. The presence of a British and American garrison in Trieste is a troublesome factor in their plans for settling with Tito. It is a Western outpost, not so important politically as that in Berlin, but of military importance in the Yugoslav situation. Here is a major port, in firm hands, through which Western arms could quickly be sent to Tito, without any hope of Communist interference (such as has been organized by the Kremlin against the unloading of American arms in French and Italian ports.)

The Trieste question was reopened a fortnight ago when Tito gave an interview to the London *Times*, saying that it was "not of great current importance," and that cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia "must come about."

The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza, thereupon made a statesmanlike (but public) proposal that Italy and Yugoslavia come to direct agreement between themselves on the Trieste question. If this were solved, he said, agreements might be reached between the two countries "on a whole sphere of life, which counts a good deal more than a few valleys. . . . We are ready to take the most audacious initiatives (in economic relations)."

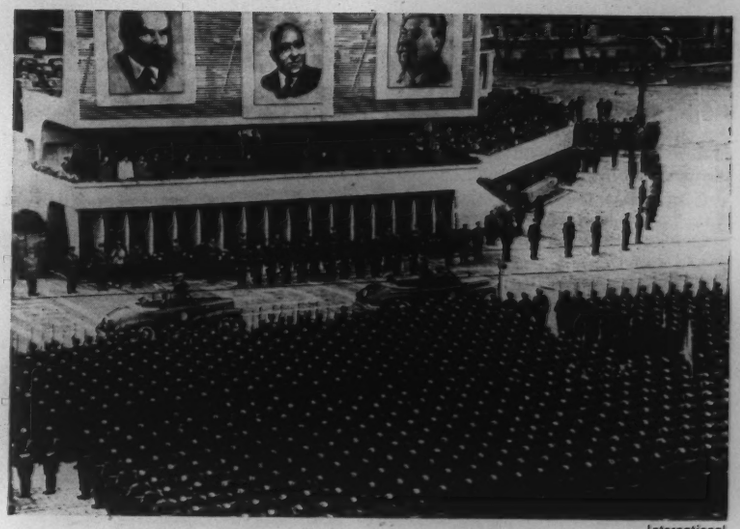
Though Sforza should have in his favor, in Yugoslav eyes, the fact that he stood very strongly and almost alone for Italo-Yugoslav friendship when he was Foreign Minister before Mussolini came to power, his offer has been harshly rejected as "hypocrisy," "blackmail" and "extortion." This, because he gave a reminder that if Italy and Yugoslavia couldn't come to agreement, it was always possible that the Soviet Union might join in the declaration of the Western powers calling for return of the Trieste territory to Italy.

Annexation of Zone B

Sforza spoke when he did, to forestall the *fait accompli* which the imminent elections in Yugoslav-occupied "Zone B" might present, since these have been turned by Tito into a plebiscite on annexation to Yugoslavia. For this vote all Yugoslavs who have moved into Zone B since the war, and people living anywhere in Yugoslavia who are descended from residents of the Zone, have been enfranchised. All Italians exiled from the Zone have been disfranchised.

Tito's reply appears to be aimed at intensifying the plebiscite campaign for annexation of Zone B to Yugoslavia. The prospects for Western intervention with him appear slight. In his new pose as champion of Yugoslav nationalism, Tito can argue "reasonably" that he dare not abandon a claim which his people have been pressing for a generation. In his other role, as the only true Communist leader, he must show that he does not take orders from the Western powers, as Moscow Radio daily proclaims in the most abusive fashion.

Meanwhile the passing weeks bring inexorably nearer the long-planned Soviet action against this subordinate



—International

WHILE SOVIETS CRY "PEACE", *they steadily build up military power in former enemy, now satellite countries of Eastern Europe. Here the Hungarian Army, a factor in pressure on Tito, parades before pictures of puppet Rakosi, Lenin and Stalin. Hungarian officers study Russian; Russian wide-gauge railway has been pushed to Budapest, more Soviet air squadrons are being moved in.*

who has defied Stalin's orders, this heretic who has challenged the doctrines of the Communist world "church" as laid down by the hierarchy in the Kremlin.

GREECE SETTLES DOWN

THE ANALYSIS of the post-election situation in Greece, by an Athens expert, which we presented in these columns in our April 4 issue has been fully borne out by events.

The only regime which could obtain a parliamentary majority and offer the kind of stable government to tackle reconstruction problems which the American Ambassador demanded as a condition of further Marshall Plan aid, was a Centre-Left coalition under General Plastiras.

On this demand, the Liberal leader Venizelos abandoned his attempt to form a minority Centre cabinet with conservative support, and King Paul overcame his reluctance to call on the man who once drove his father Constantine into exile.

HIS PROPOSAL *was rudely rejected by Tito: Italy's Count Carlo Sforza.*

The American intervention is not quite explained by the old adage that "he who pays the piper calls the tune." The agreement which Marshall Plan countries sign with Washington stipulates that they must take measures to ensure that the aid will be efficiently used to promote recovery. And the "tune" which Ambassador Grady called was merely the installation of the government for which, it is widely agreed in Athens, the people had voted.

There may be conservatives in Greece who will call the new administration "Made in USA." But it is unlikely that the Communists can make effective use of what would otherwise be an attractive theme to them, since the supposedly "reactionary" Americans asked for a *less* conservative government.

What remains to be seen is whether the leaders of the coalition, possessing a fresh mandate and an adequate majority, can sufficiently subdue the rampant individualism of Greek politics to carry on efficient government and reconstruct the nation's battered economy.

A TOUCH OF GENIUS

MOSCOW RADIO'S day-by-day output is deadly dull stuff. But a much brighter than usual piece was included in the daily monitored report for April 6. A certain Timofeyev was broadcasting in German to the Germans about the Atlantic Pact conference in the Hague, making out that the main problem had been how to use the Germans as cannon-fodder.

"The idea is simple: Young Germans must be given rifles to carry. To make sure the Germans march in the right direction, U.S. tanks with French crews are placed behind them. To make sure that the French tank crews drive the German infantry in the right direction, British aircraft are to fly over them.

"To make sure that the British airmen chase the French tank crews in the right direction, the British Isles will be occupied by U.S. military po-

lice. Then the U.S. generals will give the signal; the British colonels will pass on the orders; the French sergeants will blow their whistles; and the good lads of the German infantry will set out and, in the name of the dollar, march from this world straight into the next.

"There is a touch of genius in the simplicity of this plan."

One can imagine that such propaganda may have a certain effect on the Germans. But the people who really understand it are the Soviet peoples. Many an eye-witness account tells how the Russians closed the breach in their front in 1941 and drove their poorer troops into battle during the war, by training the guns of the NKVD on them from the rear.

HIGH COUNCIL FOR PEACE

ATLANTIC UNION, which is backed by a powerful group of U.S. Senators, is soon to be discussed in the Canadian parliament, and is supported in Europe by such important newspapers as the London *Observer* and Paris *Le Monde*, now has the French Government's official backing as well.

Prime Minister Bidault has called for an "Atlantic High Council for Peace" to coordinate strategic, economic and political policies. It is reported from Paris that the French delegation to the coming Big Three Foreign Ministers' Conference in London will take along concrete proposals for tying together and advancing the aims of Western Union, the Council of Europe, the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact.

A number of developments have combined during the past year to

BIDAULT: *Atlantic High Council.*

snuff out the idea that Western Europe could be integrated by itself to form an adequate Third Force, balanced between the United States and Russia.

The fall of China to the Communists, which has placed Indo-China in the front-line, has shown that American aid will be necessary to keep the whole of the Far East from falling under the control of Moscow.

The attempt to parcel out the burdens of Atlantic Pact defence without disrupting the Marshall Plan's constructive aims has shown that broader economic arrangements between the partners are necessary. The elimination of the dollar gap, and the division of the Western world posed by the sterling bloc, also call for such a broad arrangement.

Finally, there is the persistent problem of how to bring Germany safely into the plans for the defence of Western Europe, and how to provide for the retention of American forces in Europe after peace is made with Germany.

All of these factors together have brought many thinking Frenchmen to the belief that the wider framework of Atlantic Union is needed.

—*Willson Woodside*

NOT THAT CRAZY

IT IS PERHAPS too readily accepted in America that the Soviet people must believe all the propaganda they are fed, because they have never heard anything different. Refugees from the USSR, however, stress that many people read the official press with great skepticism, knowing as they do the actual facts of life, at least in their country.

Thus, when Stalin proclaimed that "Life has become better, comrades; life has become happier", a joke went round the country. It ran that the director of an insane asylum, to keep "in line", taught all his patients to say when they met him: "Life has become better, comrades; life has become happier."

When an inspector came round one day, he was much impressed. All of the inmates, except one, greeted him in this fashion. Challenging the abstainer as to why he remained silent, he received the reply: "But I'm not insane. I only work here."

The year was 1866...

. . . the leaders in Canada's confederation movement met in London and argued a knotty problem: *what to name the new nation.* "Colony" fell far short of suiting the temper of Canadian thinking. It is recorded that Sir Leonard Tilley of New Brunswick finally pointed out the aptness of the biblical quotation:

"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea."

There is a lesson for every Canadian in this story from the past. By the very origin of the name, "Dominion" can never mean "domination." "Domination" would never be accepted by Canadians. But the Dominion of Canada is the Dominion of a free people . . . men and women who are privileged to express their will through the ballot box.

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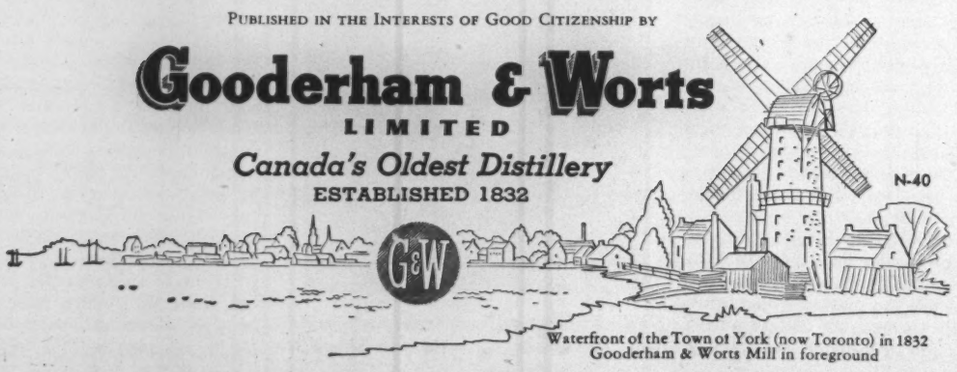
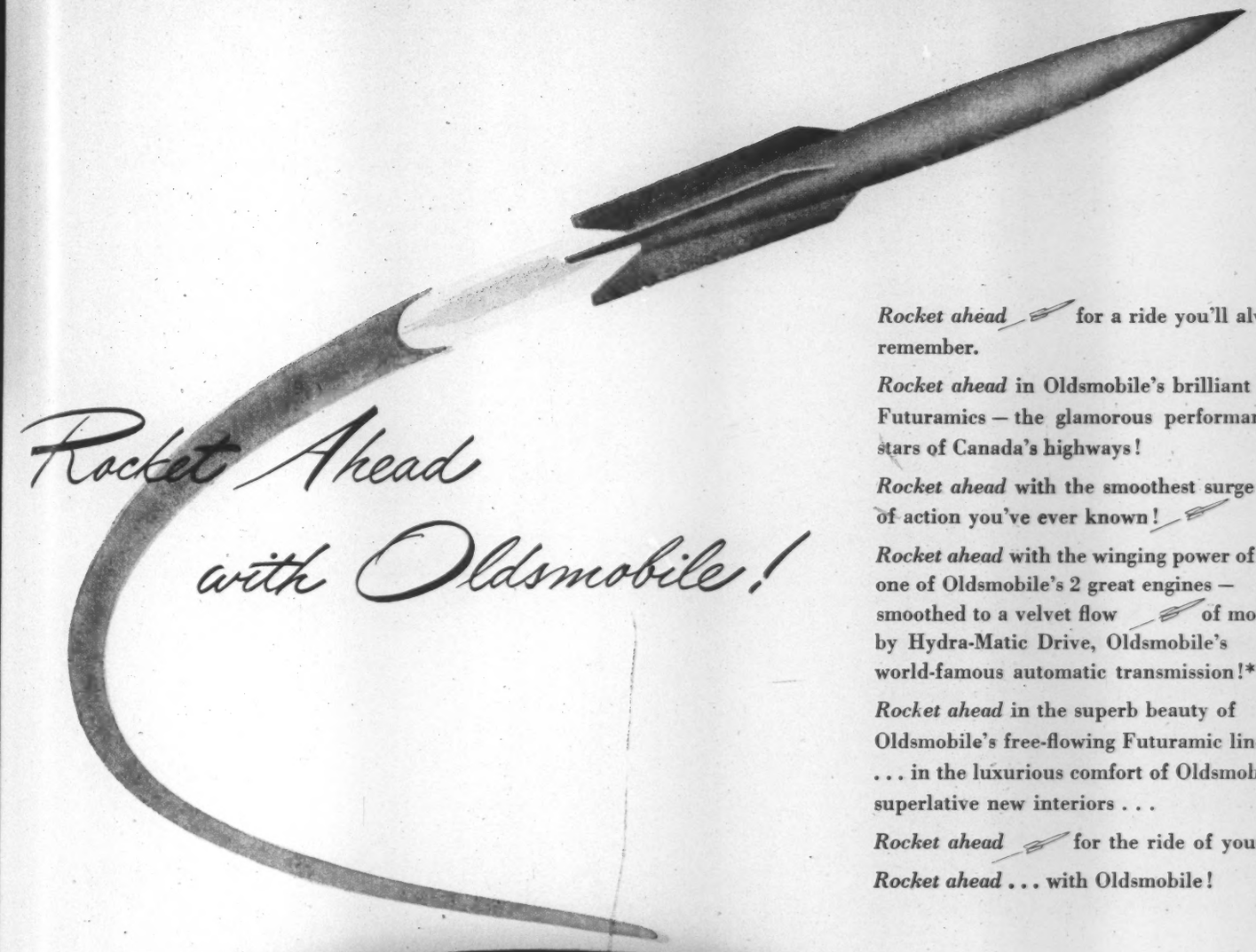


Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground



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MEDICINE

IS IT VIRUS?

AT FIRST there was only one, one single example of cancer that could be proved to be due to a virus. The proof came in 1911 and was provided by a scientist named Peyton Rous.

Before 1911 it was generally conceded that cancer was due to some one cell of the millions that make up a human body undergoing a sudden change in character. The one cell that "went wrong" was regarded as being something like a psychopath in that it no longer played fair with its neighbors but lived and grew at their expense. Performing no useful work this single cell, and then all its progeny, spent all their energies at reproduction with the net result that unless all of them could be removed by surgery or destroyed by irradiation they would eventually overwhelm the body and destroy it. Hence, it was believed that cancer was the result of a new race of cells being born in the body because one cell experienced a mutation, an accident resulting in the production of a variation or "sport" that breeds true, and so reproduces its own kind.

That cancer cells reproduce their own kind had been clearly shown. Cancer cells from one animal would, if they were transplanted into another closely related animal, grow in their new host and in the end destroy it. Rous had performed this experiment many times in connection with chicken tumors. In 1911, however, he reported something very different. He had made an extract of a chicken tumor and then filtered the extract through a membrane through which no cancer cells could pass. Then, when he injected the cell-free filtrate into another chicken, it started a new tumor. The filter used was of such a size that nothing larger than a virus could pass through it. This, then, was an example of a malignant tumor being started in a new host by a tumor virus.

The Gathering Clues

A few other animal tumors in the following years were shown to have a virus origin. But, in general, cancer specialists regarded these as curiosities and nearly all continued to believe in the mutation theory.

In the 1930's the virus hypothesis received further tentative support. In the early thirties heredity was being stressed in experimental cancer research. Several investigators had managed to breed lines of mice that seldom developed tumors and lines that developed tumors regularly. For example, one strain of mice was developed in which 90 per cent of the females developed cancer of the breast, another in which cancer of the breast scarcely ever occurred. It was then decided to cross the two strains.

Results were dramatic for it was found that the females born of high cancer strain mothers and low cancer strain fathers still developed cancer regularly whereas those with low cancer-strain mothers and high cancer-strain fathers seldom developed cancer. This could not be explained by the laws of heredity. A few years later John Bittner showed that the reason for the female offspring of high cancer-strain mother mice subsequently developing cancer of the breast was that a mother infected her young while she was nursing them because she transmitted to them, in her milk, a mysterious influence which, for most practical purposes, is considered a virus.

The last and most dramatic support for the virus theory has recently come from Great Britain. There it seems to have been shown that certain tumors induced in animals by carcinogenic agents—and these agents have hitherto been thought to act by causing cell mutations—contain a virus which can be injected into other animals and there cause further tumors. If this work can be confirmed and expanded it will raise the suspicion that all cancer growth phenomena formerly thought to be the result of cell mutations, are due to cells becoming infected with virus. That this would have far reaching implications is witnessed by the fact that some of the larger viruses (but not yet any cancer viruses) are responding to some of the newer antibiotics and antibiotic research is probably in its infancy.

■ Marguerite Clark, head of *Newsweek's* Medicine Department has accomplished the very difficult task of writing about medical matters in a manner acceptable to laymen and doctors alike. The book is "Medicine on the March" (Ryerson, $4.75) and it is described as a progress report dealing with the advances that have been made in medicine over a very broad front during the past five years. Written primariiy for lay people it tends to a broad rather than deep treatment but medical readers will find it sufficiently stimulating to wish the author had counted more on them as possible readers and had hence included a bibliography. Highly recommended.—*A.W.H.*

—©Karsh

ROBERT FENNELL, K.C.

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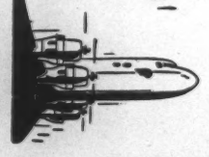

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FARMERS FURIOUS

London.

BRITISH FARMERS are furious about the statements recently made by Stanley Evans, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food. Farmers in this country, said Mr. Evans, were being "cossetted" and "featherbedded" to such an extent that the time had now arrived for people to ask themselves whether the cost of providing farmers with guaranteed prices and assured markets had not reached a level which neither the consumer nor the taxpayer could afford.

—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

DOLLAR SURPLUS *of $40 millions for first quarter 1950 is cheering news. Last year quarterly deficits ran as high as $632 millions; for all 1947 an astronomical $4121 millions.*

In support of his statements Mr. Evans pointed out that the net aggregate income of British farmers in 1938 was £55,000,000. Last year it was £284,500,000. It is true that the costs of farmers in labor, machinery, and almost every other respect have gone soaring up. It is also true that the production rate of British agriculture has also gone up—by something like 37 per cent. But there is still a very, very large gap between the two net income totals quoted by Mr. Evans, a gap that will take a lot of bridging.

Mr. Evans is something of a stormy petrel, who delights in storms, and is not at all averse to raising one if he thinks it desirable. In this instance it is possible that he has overstated his case. He certainly did so when he spoke of the consumer as "becoming the milch cow milked continuously by our friends in the countryside." The high subsidies, as farmers have been quick to point out, have been intended primarily for the benefit of the consumer, and only in the second place for the assistance of the farmer as a means of keeping prices down.

When all these allowances are made, there remains a hard core of truth in Mr. Evans' criticism, Other men have made the same charges — men who know a good deal more about British agriculture than he does, but whose remarks have not attracted the same attention.

Things have been made too easy for the British farmer. The good farmer may not have accepted the invitation to ease off, but the bad one certainly has. In the words of Mr. Evans—words which have now made him a *former* member of the Government—the high subsidies "conceal a good deal of inefficiency and inertia."

SOCIALIST COAL

DIRTY COAL may not seem an important national issue. It may not be such industrially, but it certainly is politically. Dirty coal is one of the outstanding grievances of the average British housekeeper; and it must have cost the Government many thousands of votes in the last General Election. It was, in fact, one of the chief items in the debate on fuel in the House of Commons, which led to the Government's defeat.

Mr. Noel-Baker, the new Minister of Fuel and Power, frankly admitted the dirtiness of the coal. He blamed it on the great increase in mechanical cutting, unavoidable delay in the installation of cleaning-plant, and the working of inferior seams, but claimed that vast quantities of dirt were already being removed from the coal, and that the Ministry was confident there would be a steady improvement.

People with long and wide experience in the coal industry said that the real cause of the trouble is the almost complete lack of incentive to anyone to produce clean coal, from the miner who cuts it to the dealer who sells it. The miner sends to the surface stuff he would never have thought of sending up in the bad old days of private ownership, the cleaning arrangements cannot cope with the mass of rubbish, and the dealer passes it on to the wretched consumer who consumes as much of it as he can—lucky if it is as much as three-quarters, the other quarter being slate.

Earnest Socialists talk about the evil heritage from the days of private ownership, the mess and muddle and lack of equipment; but the customer remembers that coal used to be plentiful and cheap and clean. He knows that it is now scarce, dirty, and very expensive. Nothing and nobody can talk him out of that.

—Central Office of Information

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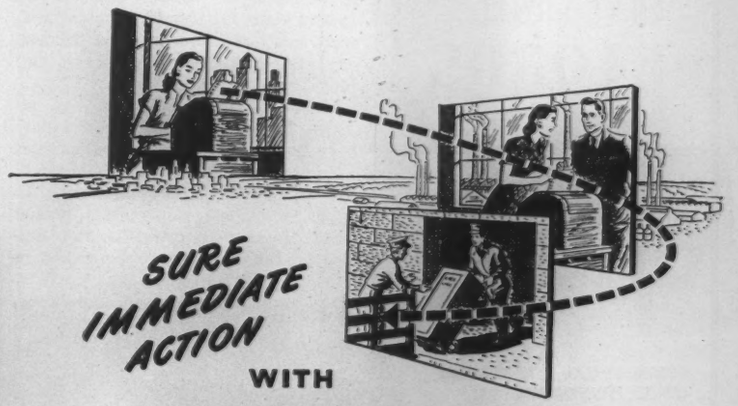

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ART

PROTEAN

TO BE accepted as an authority in the field of advertising, a writer of striking copy, an expert in layout, and also one experienced in planning and executing comprehensive campaigns, might easily be the sign of a successful career.

To hold a one-man show, and over a period of 25 years, to have pictures exhibited regularly in the leading art galleries, might also be taken as evidence of success.

To have obtained a recognized position as an art and literary critic, and then to write successful novels, one of which has won the Governor General's medal, and another has gained high praise in the United States and Canada, might likewise be considered a success.

Consequently, when success in all three fields comes to one person, the occasion might well signify an important event in the life of a nation, an event for which pride might justifiably be felt, even above that commonly evoked by increasing mineral and industrial production and expanding trade.

Bertram Brooker, of Toronto, who has this achievement to his credit, would be the last person, however, to claim a tripartite success; he does not consider his life to have been cast in three parallel grooves, but, in whatever he does, thinks of himself as an artist, and he spells the word with a small "a".

To him, writing dignified, sincere advertising copy calls for as great a degree of artistic perception relatively as painting a picture, writing a one-act play, or, in a novel, faithfully depicting a fragment of life as he sees it; he does not consider himself any less an artist because he is a businessman, nor any more an artist because he paints pictures, writes novels and plays, or sings in a choir.

Brooker's own description of an artist, written more than 20 years ago, is a good definition: "The artist — to put the matter as inelaborately as possible, and, at the same time, to take the highest view — is a person whose experiences crystallize into unified wholes that can be embodied in some medium, as contrasted with persons whose experiences seem fragmentary, unrelated and chaotic."

GEOMETRIC, *chronatically alive:* Quebec Rhapsody — *Bert Brooker.*

BERT BROOKER: *". . . experience crystallized into unified wholes."*

Bertram Brooker was born in Surrey, England, in 1888, and came to Canada as a young man, avid for new sensations and experiences; and it is perhaps fortunate that his feet were turned first to the West, where the elements that constitute the typical Canadian were then being blended into the product that is now emerging. He worked for some years on newspapers in Winnipeg and Regina, in the editorial as well as the advertising departments, but was eventually claimed by advertising.

In the past 20 years, Brooker has been identified with every aspect of advertising. During the war, he was one of a group of men who wrote and supervised Victory Loan and other Government advertising campaigns, producing copy that is considered a model of its kind.

While most of his time was devoted to such pursuits, Brooker continued to depict life as he saw it. In 1939, he originated the "Yearbook of the Arts in Canada," which he hoped to publish regularly thereafter, but, owing to the limitations of the publishing field he was unable to produce more than one (1936) in addition to the first volume. That his design could not be more fully realized is an incalculable loss to Canada, which the two published volumes amply attest.

Brooker's earliest creation in book form is a volume of drawings illustrating the life of Elijah, while another, illustrating Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment," is still unpublished. Although not confined to this form, many of his pen and ink drawings and his paintings are abstractions, in which, as with some of his writing, musical motifs are discernible.

His first novel, "Think of the Earth," won the Governor General's medal in 1936; and his most recent, "The Robber," marks him as a thinker as well as a finished literary craftsman.

He is a member of the Canadian Group of Painters (successors to the "Group of Seven"), the Ontario Society of Artists, and the Ontario Society of Painters in Water Color.

—*D. M. LeBourdais*

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BOOKS

PICARESQUE

PUSHKIN, His Life and Times—Henri Troyat —McClelland & Stewart—$6.

ONE VOLUME of a two-volume study of the Russian poet published in Paris has been translated by Randolph T. Weaver and is now presented to readers who like biography for its own sake as well as to those who are looking for background material on Russia between 1800 and 1837. The second volume omitted contained M. Troyat's analysis of the poet's literary work. Though heavily documented this study is in no way intended only for the scholar and the researcher. It is a labor of love undertaken by a man with a passion for accuracy coupled with an insight into character.

M. Troyat has presented a life of Pushkin which in effect reads like a novel. The author's very obvious understanding of the conflicts which composed Pushkin's life: between the creative intellect, both adult and well-developed and the emotion, childlike and underdeveloped; between his passionate belief in liberty and his patronage and bullying by Nicholas I; by the riotous excess of his private life and the mature sobriety and incredible force of creation. M. Troyat eschews scholarly analysis in favor of background color. If he fails to suggest Pushkin's literary allegiance and his influences and if his study is diffuse and undisciplined, he more than makes up for the deficiency by presenting to the reader of casual curiosity a book that is like a picaresque tale of a fascinating figure.

For M. Troyat can write. An example of his style: (of Moscow) "It was not a city but an accumulation of disparate villages filled with religious buildings, and wholly charming. Old country mansions, overgrown with foliage and weeds, stood next to new and lordly palaces, with façades like Greek temples. Churches thrust their multicolored cupolas above the rows of huts built of brick and wood and painted milky white. The streets were seas of dust. Almost everywhere miraculous icons kept watch from under dark porches, over everyone's salvation. The sky would be shattered from time to time by a fearful ringing of bells, and a cloud of pigeons would wheel across the sun and then disappear into a hole in some wall, or else take refuge under the bluish-green eaves of some monastery."

With photographic, at times poetic, analysis M. Troyat succeeds in evoking a rich sense of the poet's age. He fails, perhaps, to delineate the influences which shaped the poet's work but for the reader who likes scholarship tempered with entertainment, this is the book. —*M.B.*

—Parcourt, Paris

HENRI TROYAT

JACKET *from "The Gentle Infidel."*

PROPERLY SPICED

THE GENTLE INFIDEL—by Lawrence Schoonover—Macmillan—$3.50.

AUTHOR SCHOONOVER'S hobby is making electrical and perpetual-calendar grandfather clocks. That avocation may account for the slick pacing in this historical novel, as in his first ("The Burnished Blade") of two years ago. It has a precision that makes every turn and twist of plot, every facet of character add up to so many ticks before the chimes of a sub-climax ring.

Actually the period of history—decadent Turkish Constantinople in the 15th century—is one better suited in pace to an adjustable metronome than a clock. There is an exotic backdrop for slow, deliberate dallyings with sultry women (the hero Michael with the young Egyptian Aeshia), Moslem pageantry, and furious moments of violence and escape from the pillaged and burning ruins of the city.

The author therefore adjusts his pace. Born of Christian parents but brought up a Moslem, the hero Michael experiences spiritual regeneration with the lovely Christian maiden Angelica. The intrigue, fanaticism and warfare of the period are tempered with moments of quiet romance—altogether an entertaining dish of Turkish Delight. The literary recipe is an old one but this time it has been carefully prepared and properly spiced.—*J.Y.*

GROWTH OF A FORCE

THE MEN OF THE MOUNTED—by Nora Kelly —Dent—$5.75.

EVERY Canadian should read "The Men of the Mounted".

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from their humble beginning in 1873 to the present day.

The factual accounts of the feats of the Mounties in all parts of Canada, and especially in the North, are invariably thrilling as they stand, but they take on added color when contrasted with the opposition, official and unofficial, which the force seems to have always had to face.

Ottawa governments seem almost without exception to have treated the RCMP and its predecessors as poor relatives. Rates of pay were and are ridiculously low, and appropriations, even for projects to save the country many times the amount asked, have always met with opposition. In addition, left-wing labor took some time ago to labelling the force "anti-labor", mainly because of its efforts to protect law-abiding citizens from illegal acts and violence.

Long, lone patrols through the fifty-below of Arctic nights, single-handed arrests in the face of armed and hostile crowds, and small unremembered acts of kindness and humanitarianism have been part of the everyday routine of the Force for more than seventy years. During the same time, progress along technical lines has been unceasing.

With the decline in importance of the horse, the RCMP has taken to the road, the air, and the water. Formed originally to protect the interests of the Indians and traders on the prairies, they have seen their duties broadened to include game protection and spy-catching.

Any history of the Mounted Police is inescapably a history of the growth and development of Canada. That fact alone should make it imperative that every young person read this book. Adults too, if they can spare the time from bosomy historical romances, will learn a few things about the essential dignity and resourcefulness of man in these unvarnished tales of the Mounties and the tasks they successfully accomplished.—*T.K.*

WILD WEST

FRONTIER JUSTICE—by Wayne Gard—*Burns & MacEachern*—$4.75.

THIS WELL-DOCUMENTED account of law enforcement, official and unofficial, in the days of the Old West, makes wonderful reading for anyone interested in adventure, crime, or even history. Mr. Gard has gone to an awful lot of work in compiling, from contemporary records and more recent histories, his colorful account of the administration of justice, or what passed at the time for justice, in the territories of the American west before the eventual advent of honest-to-gosh courts of justice as we know them today.

Historians and sociologists will undoubtedly take all this very seriously, but the average reader will simply and with a good deal of enjoyment experience an astonishing sequence of vicarious adventures.

Taking things more or less in chronological sequence, "Frontier Justice" delves into the bitter warfare between the resident Indians and the invading settlers, and the later feuds between various factions of the settlers. It discusses the range and fence wars, based on insoluble economic problems. It delves at great length into lynching and the vigilantes. And it concludes with accounts of the various more-or-less-legitimate officers of the law who bridged the gap between anarchy and solid government.

It is Wild West stuff to end all Wild West stuff, and the wonderful part is that it's all true. Any man who doesn't enjoy this book had better go back to the Bobbsey Twins and find out how they're coming along.—*K.M.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE SEA EAGLES—by John Jennings—*Doubleday*—$3.25.

■ The English captain yelled across the water to the flagship of the American naval squadron, still wet behind its mainsails: "Ahoy there! Have you surrendered?" Captain Paul Jones from the deck of the *Bonhomme Richard* bawled back: "Surrender be damned, sir! We've just begun to fight!"

That bit of history incident to the American Revolution and other similar points are included in this novel based on the early birth pangs of the U.S. Navy. The heroics are unabashedly presented via the exploits of a pair of comrades and their genteel romances. The result is a rousing book that U.S. readers will find no trouble in keeping for a few weeks on the best-seller lists. Others may find the story drawn out with little to distinguish it as an historical novel.

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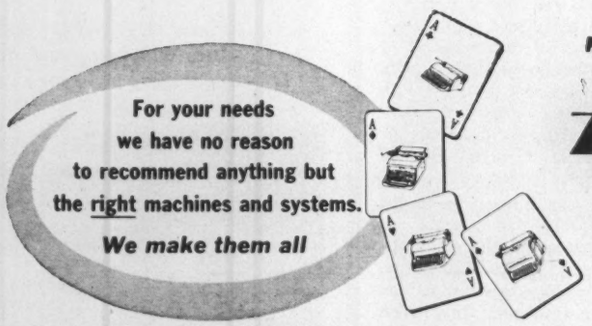

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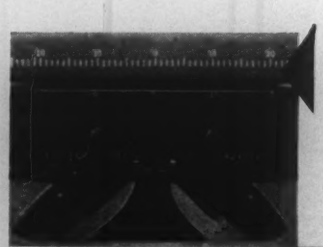

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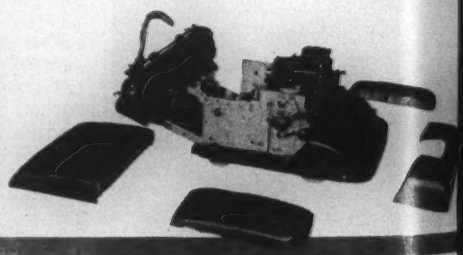

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Washington

THE COLORFUL ritual of American politics requires that President Truman should start out early in May in a special Pullman coach with windows so thick they will stop machine-gun bullets, hitched to a special train one-third of a mile long, and make a 3,000-mile barn-storming tour across the continent.

The trip will test Mr. Truman's personal hold on the voters at a critical moment in domestic and world affairs. Every major newspaper will have its representative aboard to gauge reaction. In fact, it is the first move in the 1950 Congressional campaign in which all Representatives and one-third of the Senators come up for re-election in November.

Mr. Truman is not up for re-election himself this autumn. His party is, however, and his own political prestige is deeply involved. At the "mid-term" campaign now opening it is not uncommon for the party currently in power to lose some seats. A "normal" reduction in the House might be 20 or 25. Since the Democrats now have 261 seats to the Republicans' 169, a loss no greater than this would still leave the Truman Administration in control. But the Republicans hope for something very much bigger.

From the standpoint of the outside world the chief danger to be feared is one of those two-year intervals of political stalemate which are possible under the American Governmental system where the President belongs to one party and the legislature to another. Such an interval occurred in 1946.

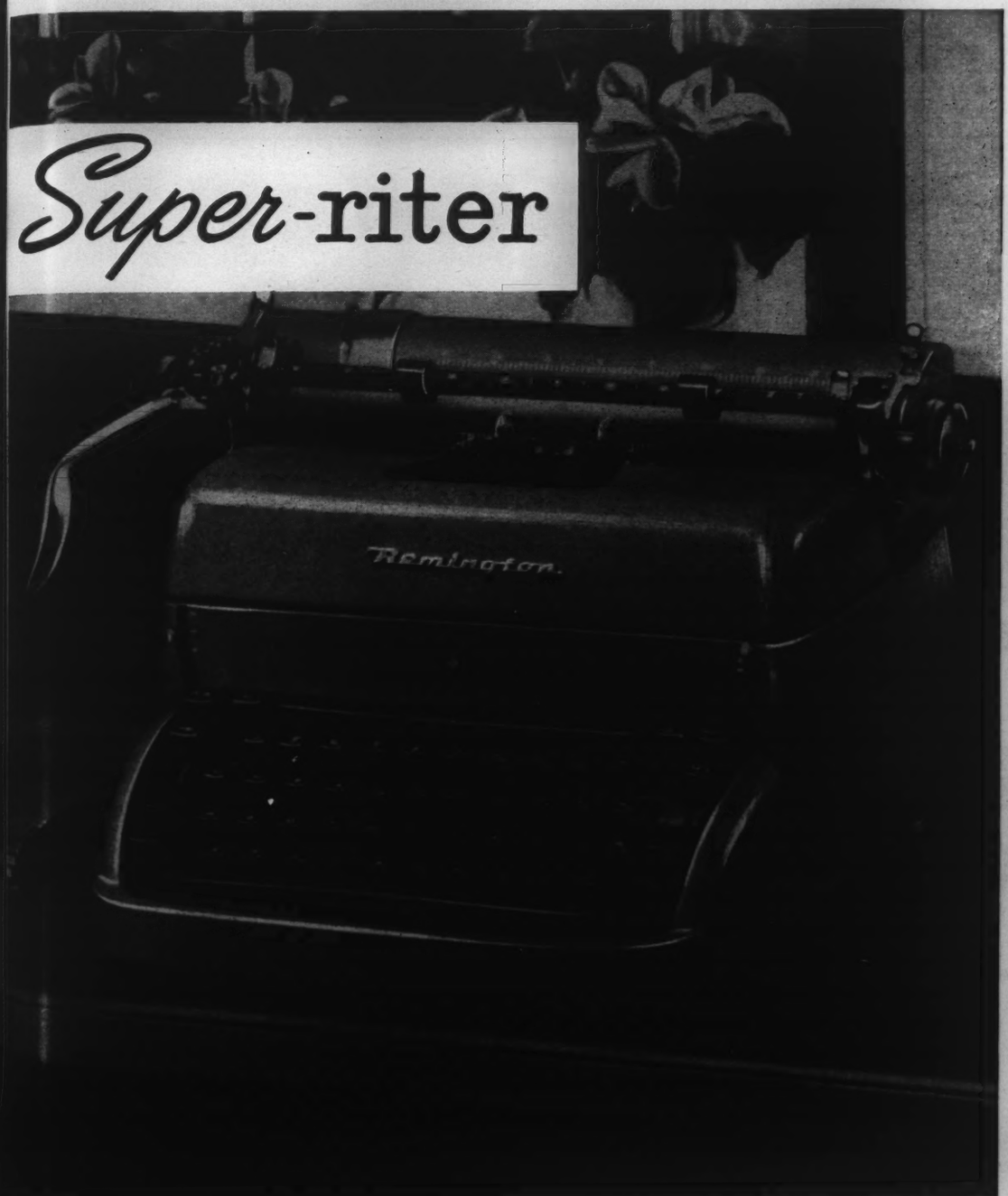
On the American home political front the differences divide in a general way between liberals and conservatives, but constituencies often elect Congressmen on purely local issues. Where there are only two political parties in a continent-sized country the issues that separate the rivals tend to blur, particularly at these mid-term elections. The rival parties are in themselves coalitions. The electorate is apt to use its vote to express local economic grievances.

TO LEAVE *Fair Deal? Washington reports say John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury and most conservative member of the Cabinet, will leave to head the New York Stock Exchange.*

American farmers, for example, are anxious about shakily balanced government support-prices. Workers want an expansion of unemployment insurance and the social reform legislation which Roosevelt instituted. Businessmen are genuinely concerned over the unbalanced budget; they want taxes and government expenses pruned. The middle-income group continues to feel a housing shortage and Mr. Truman will denounce the political coalition which defeated his housing aid bill and which threatens federal rent controls.

Mr. Truman's big trip will be educational and denunciatory. He will denounce his political enemies. And he will try to explain such matters as the Marshall Plan and Asiatic policy in his own program.

It is too soon to predict the outcome. The American mood is divided. It craves economy but faces extraordinary defence costs. It resents the burden of aiding an obscure outside world but at the same time feels a sense of insecurity unparalleled in peacetime. As much as anything, it is Mr. Truman's effort now to reconcile



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these conflicting desires in language which the voters—most of whom have never seen salt water or heard surf rolling up a beach—can understand.

By Leigh Strout, for the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.©

TAKING IT CALMLY

ACCORDING to the Soviet Foreign Office organ the *New Times*, Washington is suffering from "another attack of war hysteria."

Having just made a fairly close examination of the patient, this writer can report that the diagnosis appears to be highly exaggerated. Under the warm but not yet blistering spring sun, Washington is resting comfortably.

Round the Tidal Basin, where the Japanese cherry trees are in full petal, the most astute eavesdropping fails to detect any symptoms of war hysteria among the thousands who walk under the blossoms. On Capitol Hill the word "invasion" is heard often; but it refers to the annual pilgrimage of the senior graduating classes of high schools which arrive in fleets of motor buses at this time each year to look over the Capitol.

Even at the cocktail parties—where most of the serious business of Washington is supposed to be transacted—there is little talk of the new Baltic incident.

So far as most Americans are concerned at this time, the incident arose out of the shooting down of an unarmed United States naval bomber that lost its way over the Baltic Sea

—Herblock in Washington Post

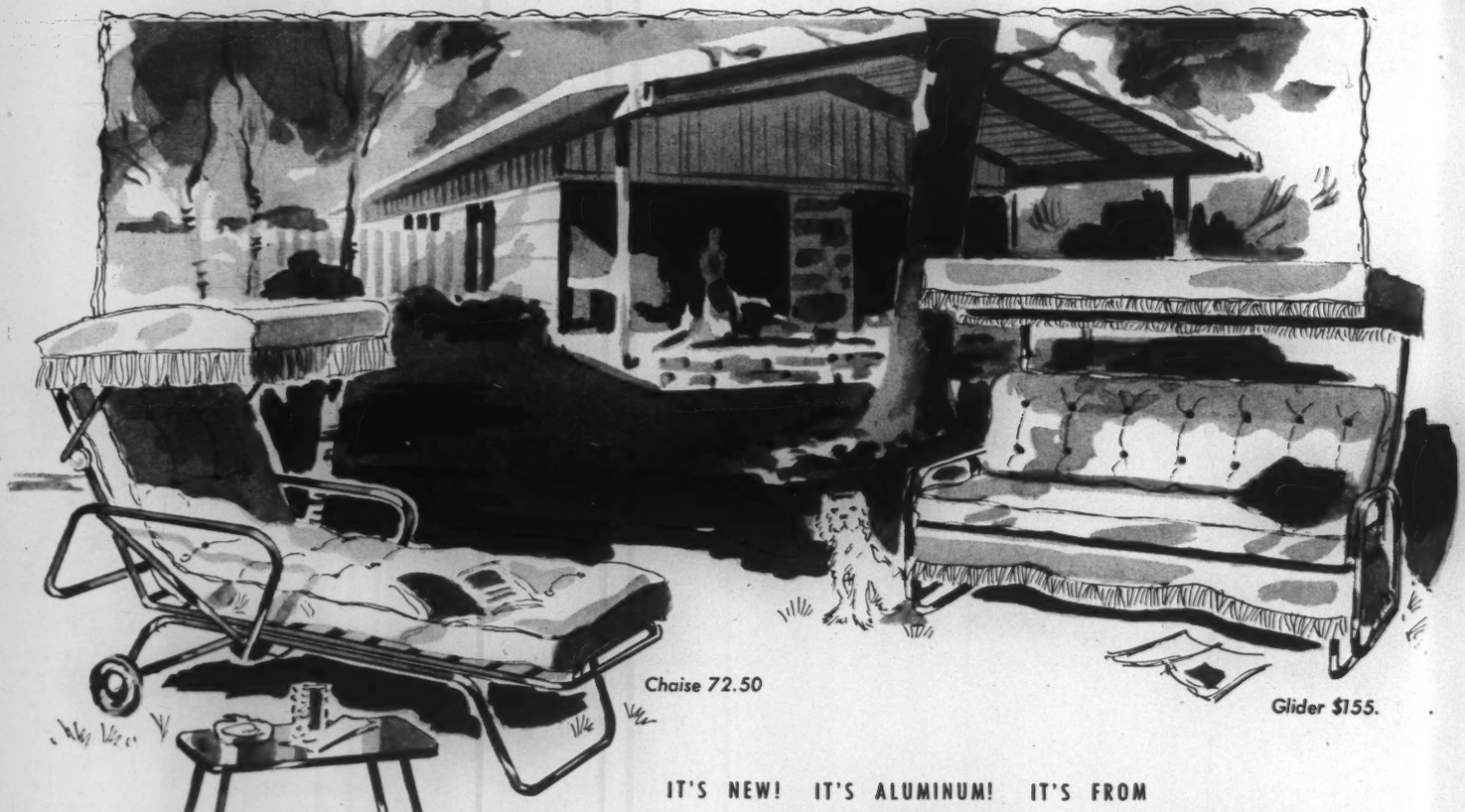
SEN. *McCarthy: "Someone Around Here Is Helping the Communists."*

and was fired on by Soviet pursuit planes.

That alone would have been sufficient in the past to raise national hackles and bring demands for reprisal. There was a public outcry when the Japanese bombed the U.S. gunboat *Panay* in Chinese waters in 1937, even though the Japanese apologized and offered to pay indemnities. The shooting down of American planes by the Yugoslavs in 1946 during a tense period in the Trieste dispute brought on something which might possibly have been called "hysteria."

But this incident is being taken with an extraordinary calmness.

If the repeated Russian depiction of Washington as a capital gripped by war hysteria has made any impression on Canadians, it needs to be stressed that nothing could be farther from the truth.—*Charles Nichols*



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FILMS

ANDROMEDA

IT IS rather interesting to speculate on the sort of reception "Stromboli" might have received if it had been the film that Rossellini meant it to be; if (to be extravagant about it) it had been beautiful and tragic enough to bring tears to the eyes of even the Bergman detractors . . .

It probably wouldn't have made any difference, beyond confirming them in the conviction that beauty and talent are all the more dangerous if they happen to be persuasive on the screen. But at least it would have strengthened the position of the opposing group, who object to the public lynching of beauty and talent as a moral necessity.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

As it turns out "Stromboli" will hardly provide an argument for either group. The Bergman beauty and talent are still very much in evidence, but they are wasted and misdirected, and the picture itself is an incongruous mixture of tragedy and travel-talk. It has been brutally cut, to be sure, but it is hard to imagine how any amount of additional material could make the story valid or the heroine consistent.

The film sets forth the story of a Czechoslovakian woman (Ingrid Bergman) who marries a Stromboli fisherman in order to escape the displaced persons camp in which she has been interned. She soon discovers, however, that life on Stromboli—a lava island backed by a live volcano — is even more distasteful than life in a concentration camp. This time, however, there is no escape. When she rebels, the priest counsels patience. When she arouses her husband's jealousy, he beats her. Her marital woes are endless, and as a final piece of chastisement, the volcano erupts. Eventually she tries to save herself by climbing the mountain in the hope of reaching the village on the other side of the island. Overcome by volcanic fumes she collapses half-way, and wakes up next morning, quite inexplicably, to a sense of wifely duty, religious faith, and resignation to her fate.

Promising Legend

Conceivably Rossellini had in his mind the legend of Andromeda, chained to the rock and helplessly facing destruction. It is a promising legend, but "Stromboli" does little to fulfil the promise. The story is bleak when it should be tragic, and so slow-footed that the landing of a big haul of tuna fish seems far more exciting dramatically than all the struggles of poor Miss Bergman.

The film's failure, however, can hardly be blamed on Ingrid Bergman, who gives the role all the emotional intensity of which she is capable. If "Stromboli" goes wrong, it is because the story itself proved unmanageable in the end; impossible to interpret in terms of life and incapable of resolution in terms of art.

"THE LAST DAYS OF DOLWYN" presents Dame Edith Evans, who made her first screen appearance here in "The Queen of Spades." In the latter film she had a senile role which offered her only limited opportunities to act. "The Last Days of Dolwyn," however, gives her the widest possible scope for her talent, which is in every way remarkable. It was written, directed and produced by Emlyn Williams, who clearly had the great lady in mind at every turn of the plot, and who gets from his star the sort of performance that every dramatist dreams of.

This is the story of Merri, the caretaker of the chapel in the Welsh village of Dolwyn. For Merri, Dolwyn has always been the centre of life, and when engineering plans are laid to drown her village at the bottom of a lake, she thwarts the rich landholder and his cunning agent (Emlyn Williams) by holding firmly to her leasehold and refusing to be bought off. This is almost the whole of the story, and is certainly all that is needed, since it affords us every opportunity to watch Dame Evans, who is neither handsome nor young, and who acts beautifully enough to make you cry. Unfortunately the story doesn't stop there, but goes on to a fairly preposterous conclusion, which has the pious

"THE LAST DAYS OF DOLWYN"

old verger drowning the village after all, in order to cover up some incriminating evidence. The ending doesn't invalidate the film, however, since everything that went before is beautifully right.

RED SKELTON'S comedy has improved noticeably since he abandoned baby-talk for gadgets. In his latest film "The Yellow Cab Man" he plays the role of an inventor whose specialty is Elastiglass, the glass that bends. The possibilities of this are endless — or maybe they just seemed endless, after tireless demonstration. The film follows as closely as possible the formula laid down for the successful "Fuller Brush Man," and ends, just as the earlier film did, with a chase sequence on a set crammed with every sliding, revolving, self-inflating and collapsing device imaginable, including a number not yet invented. It is fast, furious, perfectly mechanical, and, occasionally, quite funny. —*Mary Lowrey Ross*

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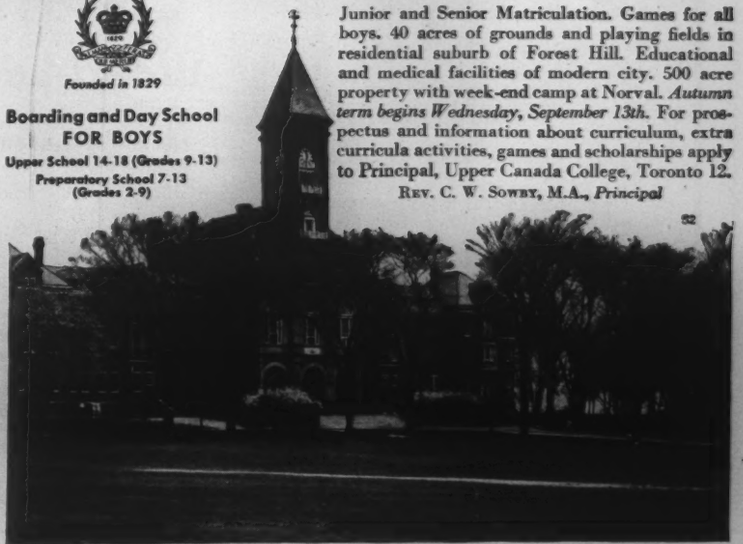

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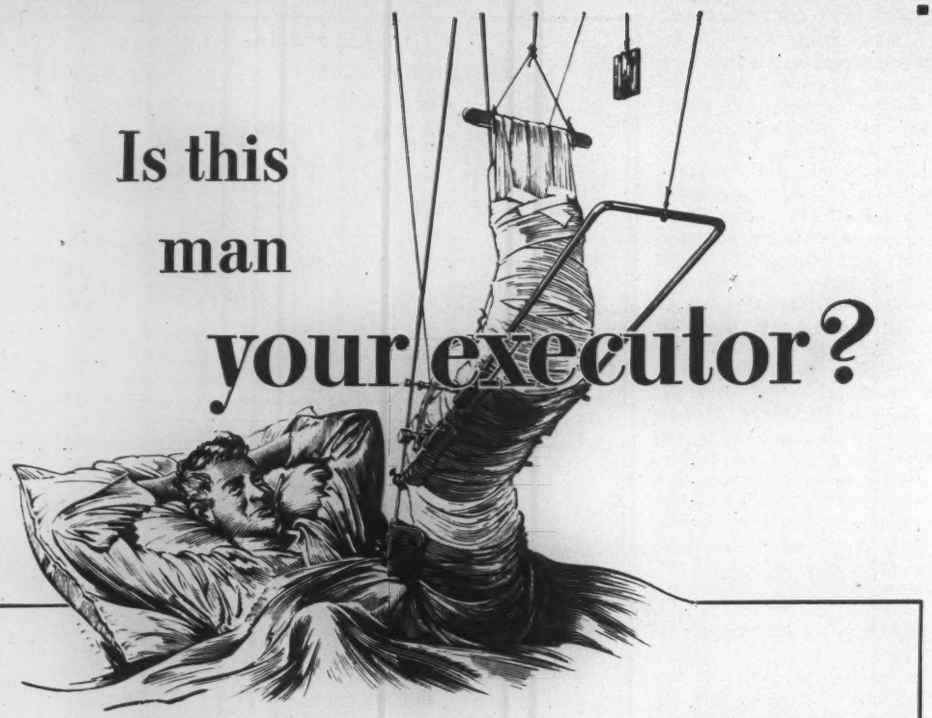

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MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

"JUPITER" SYMPHONY—No. 41 in C Major — *Mozart.* The London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Josef Krips, plumbs the subtleties of musical structure and emotion in Mozart's last symphony. The sensitivity of interpretation makes it crystal clear for layman and musical expert alike. Incidentally, there is no authority for nicknaming this "Jupiter"—probably for the brilliant finale. And here the LSO lives up to the legend. *(London—33 1/3 rpm—LPS86.)*

ALICE IN WONDERLAND — Music drama for soprano and orchestra. This is one of the finest adaptations we have heard of the current spate for children's record libraries. The editing of the Lewis Carroll story and dramatic production are by Ralph Rae. Carmen Dragon composed and conducts the original music. MGM star Jane Powell makes a lovely Alice in song and dialogue and a raft of other actors play the White Rabbit, Dormouse, Mat Hatter, *et al.* They play a surprisingly number of situations in forty minutes of entertainment that children will cherish over and over. *(Columbia —33 1/3 rpm—ML4148.)*

SUITE POPULAIRE ESPAGNOLE — *De Falla.* Isaac Stern, Violin, and Alexander Zakin, Piano, play the six folk-music inspired numbers with stunning virtuosity. On the reverse side: Hindemith's "Sonata (1940)" is presented with a fidelity to the composer's crisp austere mannerisms. Recording: Extraordinary clarity for De Falla; some heavy overtones in the Hindemith. *(Columbia—33 1/3rpm—ML2050.)*

SYMPHONY IN C-MAJOR—*Bizet.* Artur Rodzinski and the Philharmonic Symphony of New York present Bizet's thickish-thinnish, now glutinous now again moving symphony in the manner of a *tour de force.* Recording: Ordinary. *(Columbia — 33 1/3 rpm — ML2051).*

■ The revivals trend seems to have spent itself. Of the flood of original pop tunes here are some you can confidently load on your player spindle—all Columbia and all 78 rpm: *Novelties*— "Sunshine Cake" (with Sinatra and Kelly), "If I Knew You Were Comin'" (Al Trace singing), "Dearie" (Marjorie Hughes); *Sweet*—"So Nice to Have a Man Around the House" (the one-and-only Dinah Shore), "It Isn't Fair" (Les Brown on a Richard Himber revival), "Leave It to Love" and "My Foolish Heart" (Hugo Winterhalter).

"IF MOHAMMED *won't come to the symphony, the symphony must come to Mohammed.*"

INTERMISSION

For the Books

by Melwyn Breen

THE FATHER sat back in the desk chair until the girl came in. "For the next 15 minutes I'm not in. That's all." The girl nodded and he sat back and looked at the son without blinking as she left them. "Now, what is it?"

"I've already told you. I'm not going back to school."

"I see." The father pulled himself forward. "And what do you propose to do?"

"I haven't a neat program laid out. If that's what you mean. Work, I guess. Find a job." He shrugged.

The father picked up the desk pen and began doodling on the blotter. Little squares within circles and, around the circles, rosettes. "You in trouble up there?"

"Not so's you'd notice."

"I suppose you want to know what I think."

"No. I'm telling you, for the books."

"All right." The father threw down the pen. "Then that's the way it's going to be. Mind if I ask you where you're going to live?"

"I'll be okay." The son reached for a cigarette from the box on the table, then changed his mind and took one of his own. He did not offer the father one. "Don't ask me to stay with you. I've got an answer all ready."

The father scowled. "Which means you don't want *my* side of the story."

"That's right."

"You know it was an accident?"

"I read about it in the papers."

"I didn't know her. I was driving her home after a party and we skidded. That's all."

THE SON looked at him without speaking.

"There's something more to it; you think?" asked the father.

"Yes, if you want to know. I think there was something more."

"You always were a little wiseguy."

"I've always had you for a father."

The father was the first to unlock glances. "Nobody gives me a break. I hardly knew her."

"She's outside now. In your car. I wonder what she looks like without the bandages."

The father ignored him. "What does your mother think about your plans?"

"I haven't asked her," said the son. "Or her husband."

'You've always gone your own way," the father said. "You've always known the angles."

"I get along," the son said indifferently.

"You'll find it different without me."

"In all likelihood."

THERE was a silence between them. The father looked out of the windows. The son looked at nothing in particular. Then the father said, "This is all very noble and self-righteous. Wait till you start looking around."

"I'll take my chances," the son said. "Like father, like son."

"I won't have you on my conscience."

"Don't do me any favors."

"If you won't understand me there's nothing I can do."

"I understand all right." He stubbed his cigarette. "Suppose we look at it this way: I'm sick of pretending to be a son. I'm sick of being in the middle of other people's business. That's where I've been as long as I can remember. Not any more."

"That's fine," the father said. "Except that a broken home was a break for you. Anything I wouldn't give you, you got from your mother. And vice versa."

The son was about to say something then changed his mind. He picked up his trench coat. "Well, I guess that's all. You are entitled to a refund of my fees. As long as you write before the end of the month. And there's still some of my allowance in the school bank. Don't forget that."

"No ties at all, eh?" the father said, without looking up. "Neat. Clean." He sat back. "Well, I'll probably see your profile cleaving the wind."

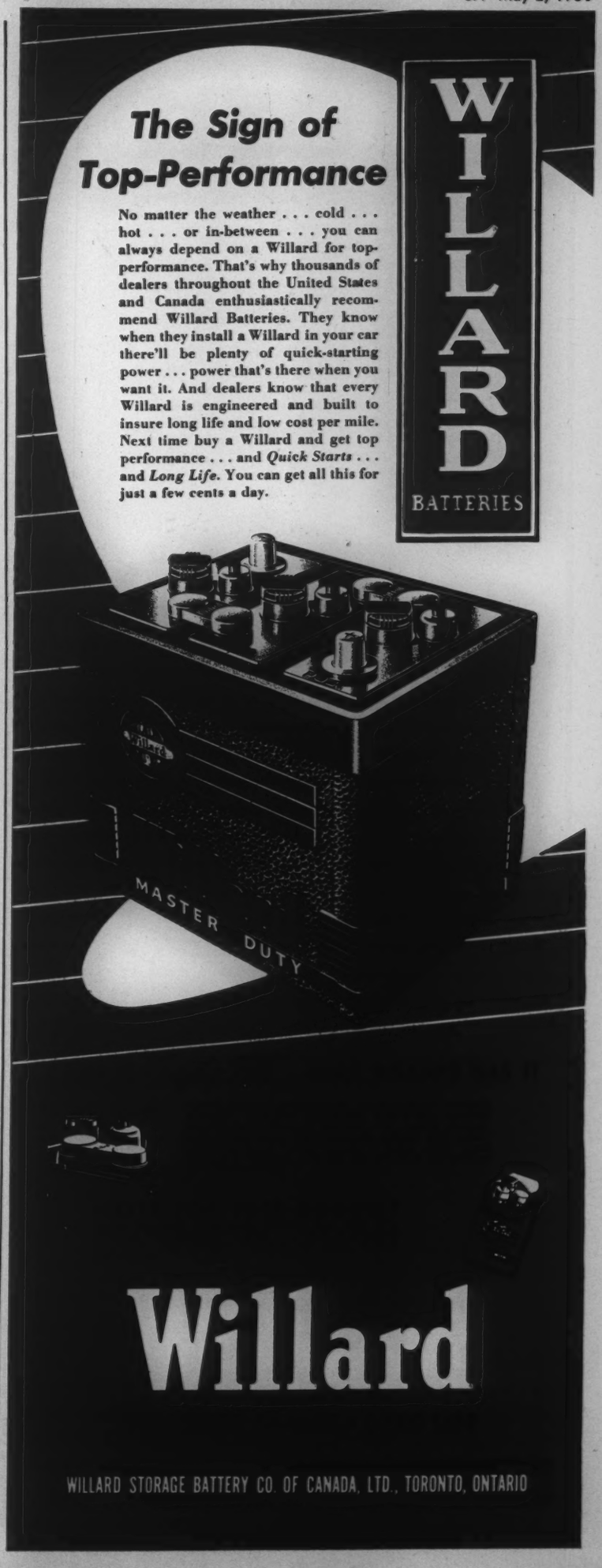
"Maybe you will and maybe you won't."

"I never thought a son of mine would be a prig."

"No," said the son. "I don't suppose you did. Comes from teaching yourself the rules. That way you don't forget them."

"You will some day."

"No telling what I'll be like." He paused at the door. "One thing. People don't say I look like you any more. I got a break there. Well," he added, turning, "I'll see you in the papers."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RELIGION

SPIRIT'S WAY

THE RELIGIOUS radio drama, "The Way of the Spirit" ends its eighth season on the CBC Trans-Canada network this month. Heard each Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Eastern Time, the series attracts not only the young listeners for which it is designed but older listeners as well. The series first came from the imaginative brain of the Rev. J. E. Ward, an Anglican cleryman and Chairman of the CBC's National Religious Advisory Council. Canon Ward still writes and edits the stories, assisted by radio writer and actor Earle Grey. The plays are produced in the Montreal studios by top drama producer, Rupert Caplan.

Sunday Schools meeting across Canada during the time of broadcast have added the plays to their curriculum as part of their teaching. Said a teacher in northern Manitoba, "We're so cut-off from the cities and their facilities for teaching the Bible stories that we have come to rely solely on the radio plays to bring the words of the printed page to life. Over the past three winters we have missed only two of the plays." The series stresses the spiritual aspects of the Bible in an entertaining way while still adhering closely to the text.

"The chief task is to present the plays so that they will be acceptable to listeners of many different creeds within the Christian realm. Then we like to appeal to people with widely varying attitudes towards religion generally," says director Rupert Caplan. "An off-key word, intonation or sound effect might offend sensibilities."

The response to the plays has been so gratifying that the series have continued longer than most dramatic radio programs. There have been criticisms too, about interpretation, but no listener has ever objected to the series as a whole. The six-year-old nephew of a minister asked his uncle after hearing one of the plays, whether all the disciples were deaf because so many statements were repeated on that program by the writers for emphasis. Many letters are received from individuals telling of the personal benefit derived from the programs. Teachers, clergymen, heads of church groups and Sunday School classes are continually asking for copies of the scripts or the recordings of the broadcasts. Neither can be made available because of the great demand.

—CBC

AUTHENTIC *radio voices: From left, Tim Whelan, Mary Barclay, Gerald Rowan and Christopher Ellis.*

Director Caplan feels, "the interpretation of roles must be in strict accordance with Biblical tradition. Peter as the fisherman must be characterized as sturdy, big-voiced and earthy. Paul was an educated individual, sensitive and a deep thinker but at the same time a forthright speaker. John was a spiritual and soft-spoken person." The voice of Jesus has never been impersonated in the series.

Music has an important role. The organ and harp alone are used because they are associated with religion and give a certain reverence and dignity to the Biblical plays. Much of the incidental music is composed by the organist but, for the most part, it consists of minor key melodies of Hebraic origin.

The Institute for Education by Radio, meeting at Columbus, Ohio, last year gave the "Way of the Spirit" the top award in the religious field in competition with stations and networks in both the United States and Canada. The citation read—"For stirring and moving use of dramatization to present scenes from both the Old and New Testament in a carefully planned and projected series of lasting worth."

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FP-20

PEOPLE

ARCTIC CHIEF

THE ARCTIC is being invaded slowly but surely—invaded by the 20th century philosophy, the rage for a higher standard of living. Someday soon the Eskimos, like other North Americans, will have to choose between different ideologies, between opposing political factions, between various brands of deodorants and washing machines.

—Capital Press
J. G. WRIGHT

One of the first signposts on the way to educating the Eskimo in the ways and pitfalls of civilized living was the publication, in 1947, of "The Book of Wisdom for Eskimo" by the Arctic Division. Written in parallel pages of English and Syllabic, it confines itself to the simple aspects of good living.

Last week the Department of Mines and Resources were ready to issue a third edition of the 95-page primer. Soon, across the Canadian Arctic, about 2,000 free copies will be distributed by the RCMP.

The happy go luckies of the North are advised on the value of cleanliness, general care of their bodies, treatment of the sick, family allowances, conservation of game, the proper handling of guns and boats and how to guard against the "hunger period." A paragraph of neatly arranged fish hooks, brackets, triangles and squiggles translates into:

"Sickness does not come from clean skin. If we keep our skin clean it will help us keep well. Germs that make people sick live on dirty skin. Keep clean."

The Balance Keeper

The man behind the book is J.-G. Wright, Chief of the Arctic Division in the Department of Resources and Development. Since 1945 Mr. Wright has been responsible for all the North West Territories under Commissioner H. L. Keenleyside and Deputy Commissioner Roy A. Gibson.

Eskimos are happy, law-abiding people, he says, but that's not enough. They should be better businessmen. He was responsible for the publication of the Book, the first literature (other than the Bible and the English Prayer Book and some Roman Catholic pamphlets) to be written in Syllabic. A larger tri-lingual edition, in English, Syllabic and Eskimo-English is now coming off the press.

Shipwrecks in Arctic waters, murder trials in skin tents . . . these have also played a part in Wright's life since he took over the job of Chief of the Arctic Division.

Fundamentally, he is not a desk man. Tall, rangy, with deep set blue eyes, he has the look of a man a little surprised, a little disappointed to find himself in the white collar ranks.

But since his graduation from Queen's, chance has kept him more or less chained to city pavements. He

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LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

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SATURDAY NIGHT
★ 28 Departments
★ Editorials
★ Byline Writers
★ News Round-up

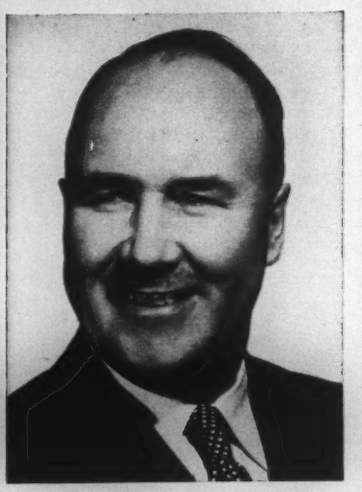
McCONNELL, EASTMAN APPOINTMENTS

J. E. McCONNELL, JR.
Vice-President and Managing Director

J. E. McConnell, President, announces the appointment of *J. E. McCONNELL, JR.* as Managing Director of McConnell, Eastman & Company Limited and Manager of Toronto Office. Since 1945 Mr. McConnell has been Vice-President and Manager of the Montreal Office. A graduate in Business Administration of the University of Western Ontario, he spent seven years as Account Executive in the Company's Toronto Office prior to his service with the Canadian Army. He was appointed a Director of McConnell, Eastman & Company Limited in 1937. He is also a Director of Brantford Roofing (Maritimes) Limited.

J. M. EASTMAN
Vice-President

J. M. EASTMAN has been appointed a Vice-President of the Company, and Chairman of the Plan and Merchandising Board. Mr. Eastman is a graduate of the University of Washington, where he specialized in business administration, sales management and marketing. He joined McConnell, Eastman & Company in 1934. and has had experience in both the Montreal and Toronto offices. Following his return from overseas in 1945, he was appointed Chairman of the Creative and Planning Board in the Toronto Office of the Company.



DONALD M. COUTTS
Vice-President

DONALD M. COUTTS has been appointed a Vice-President of the Company. As senior account executive for many years, he has directed for major clients many notable advertising campaigns, several of which have received international awards. Mr. Coutts is also widely recognized for his outstanding merchandising ability. Educated at the University of Manitoba, Mr. Coutts joined McConnell, Eastman & Company Limited in 1922. *

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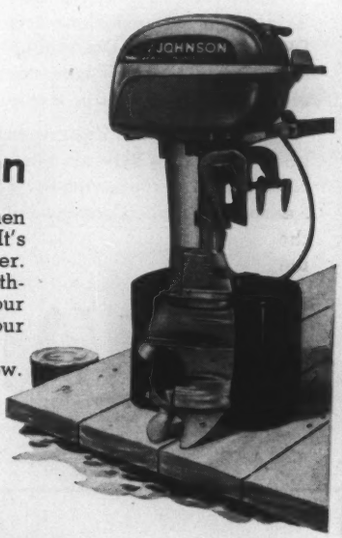

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J-15

SALES AND SERVICE COAST-TO-COAST FOR OVER 25 YEARS
CONSULT THE CLASSIFIED SECTION OF YOUR 'PHONE BOOK

worked for the Dominion Land Survey and for the Dominion Forest Service, where he organized a new field of research, the scientific approach to fire protection. Now, from his office overlooking the Ottawa River, he keeps a watchful eye on his northern children. His work is his life.

It is no small task. There are 9,000 Eskimos living in small family groups scattered over thousands of miles of Arctic coastline, reaching trading posts once or twice a year. Wright's job includes administering family allowances, native welfare, worrying about education and arranging trials if his "children" misbehave. They seldom do, he says, and it's usually a case of tribal code against the civilized. Difficult to judge, difficult to punish. "It's no hardship for an Eskimo to go to jail. It means good food and a warm bed. But he does hate to be separated from his people for long."

Last summer, his administration set up a court of law at Cambridge Bay, where an Eskimo was tried for assisting in his mother's suicide. The mother, grown old and weak, commanded her son to assist in her death, and filial obedience is absolute. The act was in line with the tribal traditions, but contrary to the criminal code. The man was sentenced to one year's detention in RCMP barracks.

Wright tells of an Eskimo woman who killed her husband, on good provocation. The harbor of her region was blocked by ice, and it was three years before authorities could arrive.

During that time, the body was carefully preserved under a pile of stones, and the suspect remained at the scene of the crime. Now, after a year's detention, she is living happily with a new husband.

Four schools have been established since 1948 — they are prefabricated buildings, economically and efficiently heated by oil. They are taken into the Arctic by government ships and put up in short order when all goes well. If all doesn't go well it's a headache for Wright.

Teachers, government doctors and the RCMP have a wide range of duties—medical inspections, teaching the 3 R's, instruction in first aid and infant care. Administration costs $1 million a year. Other Government departments contribute on special assignments—*e.g.*, demonstrating to the Eskimo how best he can fish and hunt.

This summer, Wright expects to return to the Arctic, when the new *C. D. Howe* makes its maiden voyage, a three months' tour of outposts.

GOING PLACES?

■ Having made a name in radio, ex-CBC producer **Fletcher Markle** is well along the hazardous path to film fame. As MGM Associate Producer he is assisting Edwin Knopf with two movies—"Mr. Imperium" starring Ezio Pinza and Lana Turner and "Running of the Tide" with Spencer Tracy and Jimmy Stewart. The 28-year-old boy from

—CBS
FLETCHER MARKLE

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

SATURDAY NIGHT

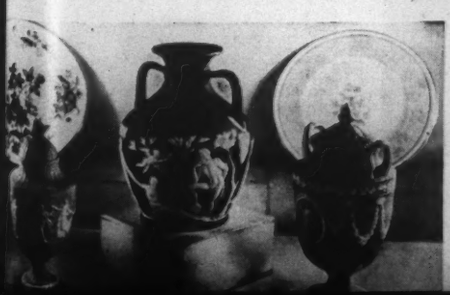
world of women

To Use, To Collect

A JASPER URN: *In sage green Jasper, showing Wedgwood classical subjects modelled by John Flaxman, year 1770.*

BEAUTIFUL *teapot and creamer is here shown above. Below is a coffee set of a delicate Alpine pink. Lovely china from Wedgwood Potteries in England.*

PLATES, *covered vases and, in centre, the famous Portland vase—an ancient vase found in excavated vault in Rome was reproduced by Josiah Wedgwood.*



THERE'S a beauty and a fascination about good china that affects nearly every housewife . . . from the setting of a fine table to a collector's urge. Tea tastes much, much better served in fragile china . . . your collection of cherished heirlooms is always just that much more perfect with a few pieces of beautiful china. Perhaps you are the proud owner of an old Spode Indian Tree plate or a piece of Minton Willow Pattern or a Wedgwood Queen's Ware cup and saucer. You're not likely to own any of the very valuable old pieces, of course. Mostly they are in museums.

Josiah Spode and Josiah Wedgwood were born in Staffordshire just three years apart, in the 1730's . . . Thomas Minton in 1765. They brought English pottery into fame, envy, and collector's rare and lovely items.

In 1948 the most prominent pieces from the Wedgwood Museum, normally kept at their factory, went on a U.S. tour . . . part of it was shown in Canada last year . . . some of it is in Bermuda, some of it is on display for a couple of weeks at Birk's in Toronto. Then it is all going back home. The Bank of England has requested its return. It doesn't like to have that much money value out of the country so long.

"THROWING" *vase at the Josiah Wedgwood Potteries. Oldest method requires a fine sense of touch dexterity. Rotates electrically now.*

FOR *some methods of production work is first modelled in clay. Here is modelling of vase from which cast will be taken later.*

MORE "SERVICE" THAN "SOCIAL"

by Margaret Ness

"THE OLD ORDER changeth, yielding place to new," said Tennyson's King Arthur. Something of the same was said by Mrs. Archibald M. Huestis of Toronto. She was speaking of the changes in the social life of today. "In my day," said Mrs. Huestis (she's 78), "we faithfully went calling five days a week. We sometimes made eleven calls a day. You can imagine how little time we had for interesting conversation at each place."

In this era your social circle of a few hundred was your world. Generally your community "service" was a money donation. The First World War abruptly ended this traditional society life. There was need for organizational work. No longer was the emphasis entirely on *who* you were; there was also the question of *what* you did for the community . . . in cultural, educational, welfare activities.

Mrs. Huestis approves. "We women have important things to do." She herself has done many of them; was named Woman of the Year by Quota Club of Toronto for her work with the Women's College Hospital (Past President, now Patroness) and the Local Council of Women. She is one of the founders of Toronto Business and Professional Women's Club. And practically every welfare committee has had her invaluable help. Mother of four daughters, Mrs. Huestis has eight grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

In Toronto three other "social-service" women are American born.

Arkansas-born and U.S. educated Lady Kemp is a pillar of "service" work. Her interests range from CNIB and Red Cross to Girl Guides and Big Sister Assoc. to the Art Gallery. She has three married daughters living in Toronto.

Mrs. Egmont Frankel was born in Chicago, chose Canadian citizenship "very freely and happily" when she married. At peak of her "Service" work two years ago she was on 50 Boards; had a breakdown; was forced to resign from 16. Her causes are also her husband's. "It's probably why I can do so much," she says. Her immediate concern is the cancer campaign. She is President of Toronto Branch. But music, art, adult education get enthusiastic support. "And I've managed to get my family grown to ages 16, 21, and 23."

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, Mrs. Edgar Burton came to the University of Toronto from Sweetbriar College; met and married her husband (President, Robert Simpson Co.,) in 1926. With a family of four (one married daughter), Mrs. Burton still has time for community service. This includes the Women's Committees of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and the Art Gallery. She is also interested in the Girls' Work Board (CGIT) and the IODE. Chief hobby is reading. She also enjoys golf and dancing.

—© Karsh

LADY *Commander, Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: Mrs. J. Labatt, London.*

ANOTHER Atlanta-born, Canadian-married woman is Mrs. Beverley Thorburn of Ottawa. She graduated from the University of Georgia at 19 years of age. She was teaching in High School when she married her husband. (She was widowed nine years ago.) Young Mrs. Thorburn was soon carrying into the third generation the Thorburn tradition for welfare work. She has centred hers on the care of children. As Director of a Home for aged women, Mrs. Beverley is the third Thorburn wife to hold office in unbroken chain since the Home was founded in 1864. Keenly interested in the Minto Skating Club, she finds time to be "a member of the costume committee, play some bridge and indulge in a bit of social life." Daughter Mary Eleanor is at Queen's.

Ottawa-born and of United Empire Loyalist stock is Mrs. Robert Dorman (former Edna Whittier). Tall, with grey hair and brown eyes, she has the effortless ability to create calm but purposeful determination with her soft quiet voice. Home and School activities take a large share of her many municipal interests. She was the first woman trustee of the Ottawa Carnegie Public Library; was chairman in 1947 and 1948. She was also the first woman member of the Ottawa Recreation Commission. Mr. Dorman retired last year from Dept. of Transport. They have two children, two grandsons.

Mrs. Bernard Alexandor of Ottawa feels she had an invaluable training in "service" between McGill University and her marriage. She was closely associated with the philanthropic work of her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Freiman. Perhaps Mrs. Freiman is best remembered by her work in the Canadian Legion Poppy campaign. Her daughter has carried on; was General Convener of Ottawa campaign from 1941-48. Besides her many Jewish activities, Mrs. Alexandor is on seven other welfare and club committees. "I still have time for parties. We love them. But I just couldn't exist if I had no outside interests." Mrs. Alexandor is tall, slight; has stunning taste in dress. She and her lawyer husband have two children.

"I think because I am a naturalized British subject that I am most proud of the citation that accompanied my decoration," says Mrs. Edgar Drury Hardy, CBE. "It says 'for outstanding, loyal and patriotic service to her country'."A graduate of Mount Holyoke College, she came to Canada as a bride with her American husband. They later became naturalized British subjects. From her earliest days in Ottawa, Mrs. Hardy has been identified with club work and has been president of educational, cultural and church organizations. She has been particularly prominent in the local, national and international Council of

—Annette & Basil Zarov

MRS. GERARD BOUDRAIS, MONTREAL

MRS. E. G. BURTON, TORONTO

—© Karsh

MRS. B. M. ALEXANDOR, OTTAWA

MRS. A. McD. MORTON, HALIFAX

Women. Daughter Alison is at the Canadian Consulate in New York.

FROM 1946 to 1949 Mrs. Allie Ahern was First Lady of Halifax. Now her husband is publisher of the *Glace Bay Gazette*. Mrs. Ahern was born in Sydney Mines; was Private Secretary to Hon. C. J. Burchell (later High Commissioner to South Africa, Australia and Newfoundland). At present she holds active positions on eight organizations, membership in five clubs; seems to be especially interested in the Halifax Business and Professional Club (Chairman of 12th Biennial Convention, Halifax, July 1950). The Aherns have one daughter, 19.

Daughter of a Methodist minister, Mrs. Vega Dawson of Halifax has a fine record of "service" work. Interested in music, she is on the Executive of the Halifax Music Festival Assoc. and is a Director of the National Federation of Music Associations of Canada. She is a Member of the Board of Regents of Mount Allison University; is believed to be the only woman to graduate from the University in all three departments—BA degree, teacher's and soloist's diplomas and three business diplomas. Mr. Dawson is a Civil Engineer. They entertain frequently, often as many as 60 at a time.

> Next week the second Part about Canadian Women who include "Service" in their social duties will cover the Prairies and BC.

In 1943 Mrs. A. McD. Morton was awarded MBE for her philanthropic and patriotic work. Widow of a prominent Halifax physician, she was one of organizers of the NS Division of the Cancer Society; was one of first 50 members of John Stewart Chapter, IODE, during First World War and its first Regent. Her interests include Old Ladies' Home, YWCA, P-C Women's Assoc. She is the mother of Halifax's Commissioner of Health, Dr. Allan R. Morton. There are three other sons, one daughter and seven grandchildren.

Among the younger Halifax women Mrs. Alice Croft is one of the most energetic workers. She sits on four committees, belongs to two other clubs and collects on four campaigns. She is also noted for her organizational ability in staging fairs and bridges to raise funds. Mrs. Croft was educated at Halifax Ladies' College.

TWO TORONTO-BORN Montrealers are next on the list. They are Mrs. A. Turner Bone and Mrs. Pillans Stevenson. Mrs. Bone's father, the late Alfred Price, was General Manager of the CPR. So practically all of Canada is home to Mrs. Bone. She studied at Calgary's Mount Royal College, went to McGill. Her M.A. thesis was on "Changes in the Industrial Women in Montreal, 1914-1918." It won her the Canadian Reconstruction Assoc. Fellowship. She married engineer "Allan" and spent first year at construction camp at La Gabelle, near Shawinigan Falls. And she complete with New York trousseau! Her interests range from Council of Women to the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra. The Bones have two daughters and a son, all McGill graduates.

Mrs. Pillans Stevenson's husband is an engineer, too. The former Muriel Devitt, an ex-Junior-Leaguer, she has worked for the Red Cross, is interested in music and Art. She does a bit of fashion modelling: is rated among the top group across Canada. She combines regal beauty with gracious charm.

Among French-speaking Montrealers Mrs. Gerard Boudrais is one of the most active "service" workers. She is President of *Jeunesse Ville*, a vacation camp (first in the Province) for blind and paraplegic children. She

Innovations:

Copper Pictures

BACK in 1944 SATURDAY NIGHT featured the story of Albert Gilles and his 50 pewter repoussé panels on the life of Christ. Since then Mr. Gilles has done beautiful cloisonné work with Chinese motifs, French Revolution figures and other types. Now these original designs are being produced commercially as pictures. The reproduction is on copper, taken from a mould, and the colors hand done with enamel. There are also lamps with the copper reproductions as part of the wood block stand.

■ And there are cup and saucer racks. These can be used for storing cups and saucers or can be used as a tray. They're rubber covered and rubber feet-ed.

■ If you go in for sort of different things to enliven your bar (non-alcoholic things), there are funny gadgets on the market. Such as a Barber Shop Quartet cork or a pretzel holder stick or even a bar apron with an "aspirin pocket" and such alcoholic names written on it in red as "Mickey Finn."

■ For a complete change of ideas there are some lovely lace Dresden lace figures on the market now. They come from Germany; were made with real lace on dresses that is dipped in glaze. The lace burned out, leaves the glaze looking like lace.

■ From Denmark have come some very striking designs in paper table napkins. There seems to be a very wide variety of ideas. There are even some for children, spelling out cow and horse, etc. And of course there are the "shower" designs. But the paper is very, very good. Gives feel of substance. There are both luncheon and cocktail sizes. These are going to give Canadian- and American-made napkins some stiff competition.

■ Now into the realms of Big Things. Have you seen the new laundromat that fills itself with clean water, washes and rinses? And you can set it for a 5, 10, or 20 minute run. Consequently you don't have to wait until you have a big, big wash. It'll take even a three pound wash. It's fun to run, too.

Elizabeth Arden's

new, crusading color for your lips, cheeks, nails

Canary Red...

A color loved by Paris; captured by that fashion genius, Elizabeth Arden! So utterly, exquisitely right for this Spring's costume colors... the earthy browns, gamut of beiges, yellows and greens.

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Lipstick, 1.75
Cream Rouge, 1.75
Nail Lacquer, 1.00

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

is also President of the Youth Bureau, to help prevent delinquency. Blonde and blue-eyed, with a charming, vivacious personality, she has terrific organizing ability. Her other interests include travelling, painting in oils, and music.

Montreal-born Mrs. A. Stirling Maxwell is prominent in the Junior League of Montreal; is interested in the Museum of Fine Arts; and is a charter member of the Penguin Club, composed of women skiers and the only club of its kind in Canada. Her husband is Commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club and she sails with him in their 14-foot dinghy. They have two young sons.

Another Montreal-born Montrealer is Mrs. P. F. Osler, the former Audrey Stewart. She is very active in both social and musical circles; is publicity chairman of *Concerts Symphoniques*, formed two years ago to raise funds to put the organization on a civic basis. Very interested in painting, she is a member of the Museum of Fine Arts; has a fine collection by Impressionists in her own home. Mrs. Osler has a flair for interior decorating; has put it to use in her 18th century furnishings. One daughter teaches, one is at McGill.

IN LONDON, Ontario, three London-born women are to the fore in time devoted to "service" work. Mrs. John Harley is the great-granddaughter of Benjamin Cronyn, first Bishop of Huron; lives in the house he built in the 1840's. A brother is the famous Broadwayite, Hume Cronyn. Mrs. Harley is keenly interested in new Canadians; is Chairman of the Canadian Citizenship Committee of the Executive Council of Social Planning. Their aim is to cooperate with all existing committees working for the welfare of these new Canadians. Other activities include Cancer Foundation and the Girl Guides. There are three Harley daughters.

Mrs. Kenneth Murray, Jr., is a second generation Londoner. Both she and her husband are graduates of the University of Western Ontario. Child welfare is Mrs. Murray's chief interest. She is President of May Court. This young women's social service club is primarily interested in children's work; stems from original May Court started in Ottawa in 1898, affiliated with May Court in London, Eng. Akin to the Junior League in its philanthropic activities, May Court has five branches in Canada, — Ottawa, Windsor, St. Catharines, Chatham and London. Mrs. Murray is also Director of the Children's Memorial Hospital and of Goodwill Industries, a clearing house for donated clothing and household equipment. The London Little Theatre is another of Mrs. Murray's interests. Until last year she was a Director. The Murrays have a four-year-old daughter.

Another born-Londoner with a flair for organization is Miss Eula White, MBE. Her big effort is the annual Community Chest for which she has directed the Woman-a-Block since its inception during World War II. In fact, it was Miss White who started the Block plan in London. She proudly claims her 1,000-woman organization is on call for all emergencies, from canvassing to catastrophes. She is an energetic worker in Goodwill Industries, in YWCA, Red Cross and Board of Education. But it's probably her long association with the IODE (joined IODE when she was 18) that has established her as London's leading clubwoman. She is now in her 30th year as Regent of Princess Patricia Chapter. Her social life is centred around the London Hunt and Country Club, of which she is an executive.

Ottawa-born Mrs. John Labatt's great interest is in the St. John Ambulance. In recognition of 7 years' conspicuous service, she was made a Lady Commander of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in 1946. Hospitals and nursing claim her first allegiance but she is also active in Red Cross, CNIB, Girl Guides, the Humane Society. She is a Director of the Princess Alice Foundation Fund to provide scholarships for ambitious young Canadians; a Director of the United Emergency Fund for Britain; a member of the Canadian-American Women's International Relations Council. Music is her cultural interest. Enthusiastic, ash-blonde Mrs. Labatt is a busy woman but finds time for her family of three, aged 15, 19 and 21.

■ Births have exceeded deaths by 1,275,000 in France since the war and 375,000 immigrants have been admitted to the country for permanent settlement. This brings France's total population to an estimated 41,800,000 at the end of 1949—an increase of 1,650,000 in 4 years. Before the war the death rate in France exceeded the birth rate by between 30,000 and 40,000. Only by immigration was it possible to keep a constant population. For more than 50 years the population had been almost stationary. The extraordinary increase since World War II is regarded as a phenomenon.

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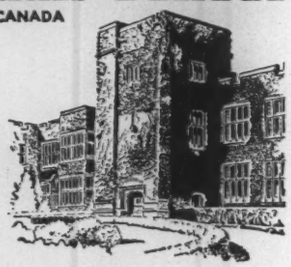

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LARVEX Largest Selling Mothproofer

Brain-Teaser:

Turn and Turn About

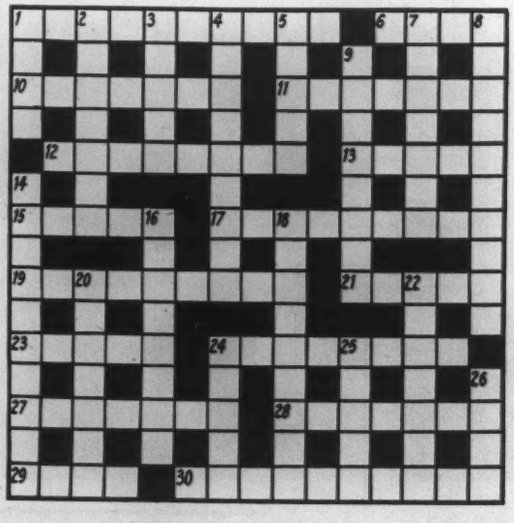
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. It ties up the corporation. (10)
6. The last of jack-o'-lantern. (4)
10, 29, 24 across and 11. Repayment in kind, but not an eye for an eye. (3, 4, 4, 8, 7)
11. See 10.
12. No longer quick. (8)
13. Starts to cry, like a judge. (5)
15. You'll certainly not be bored with it! (5)
17. A cat dealer can be, if not careful. (9)
19. Removed the scalp along with the dandruff. (9)
21. "The valiant never . . . . . of death but once". (Julius Caesar). (5)
23. These birds sneer. (5)
24. See 10.
27. Rex treats me when Art's away. (7)
28. St. Laurent, MacMillan and van Guard? (7)
29. See 10.
30. But it's no fun to pay tax on them! (10)

DOWN

1. Held by the whip-hand. (4)
2. All broken up, Rex leaves 27 to take gin. (7)
3. The writer left Penelope to do it. (5)
4. Fled below, because he got cold feet, perhaps. (9)
5. Its anagram sounds like 23. (5)
7. Custom-ary way to appear at the hunt? (7)
8. They're game, even though the family grouse and quail. (10)
9. Spar, but make a bow first. (8)
14. Parapet, bent at the edges. (10)
16. Her head's rehashed. (8)
18. No credit, making these. (4, 5)
20. Ironclad teacher's help. (7)
22. In Ireland, in a pot-house. Has she been found at last. (7)
24. Its land is Nod. (5)
25. Twenty quires with 50 thrown in. (5)
26. They left Cleopatra 12. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 34. Financial statement
6. Thyme
9. Retreat
10. Dollars
11. Hook
12. Green
13. Clue
16. Neatness
17. See 21
21 and 17. Pay-day
22. See 26
26 and 22. Bank of Canada
27. Tills
28. Idol
31. Showers
32. Violate
33. Draft
34. See 1 across

DOWN

1. Farthing
2, and 29. National debt
3. Noel
4. Interest
5. Ledger
6. Tell
7. Yearly
8. Ensues
14. Annas
15. Carat
18. Effluvia
19. Handmade
20. Earliest
23. Abased 29. See 2
24. Angora 30. Note
25. Kisses (104)

Food:

Come to Dinner

YOU PLAN to spend the day outdoors. Comes a phone call from out-of-town friends. You invite them to dinner. This can be your menu.

Consomme, Melba Toast
Baked Veal Scallopini
French Fried Potatoes (frozen)
Salad Bowl
Strawberry Pie, Whipped Cream

Inventory

Emergency Shelf: consomme, canned mushrooms and graham crackers.

Freezing Compartment: 1 package sliced strawberries, 1 package green peas, 1 package lima beans, 2 packages French fried potatoes.

You start with last things first and set strawberries to thaw while making a 9″ graham cracker shell for your pie.

Jellied Strawberry Pie

Drain 1 box frozen sliced strawberries, thawed; measure juice and add water to make 2 cups. Combine 1 envelope quick gelatin with 1/3 cup sugar and a dash of salt in saucepan and add fruit juice and water. Stir constantly over medium heat until gelatin is dissolved. Cool, add strawberries. Chill mixture until slightly thickened, then pour into pie shell and chill until firm. To serve spread top with sweetened whipped cream (flavored with almond extract).

Salad Bowl

Most any combination of seasoned cooked vegetables makes a good salad. In this case you have 1 box frozen peas and 1 box of green lima beans and 1 cup leftover sliced carrots. You cook the peas and beans and marinate all three separately in French dressing. Sliced radishes, green onions, diced celery and lettuce make up the rest of the salad plus enough French dressing to moisten. Toss just before serving.

Baked Veal Scallopini

Thinly sliced veal for a scallopini dish was on hand. You can produce a reasonable facsimile, using canned mushrooms. The baked version removes last minute wrestling with the skillet.

2 pounds veal cutlet or round thinly sliced.
4 tbsp. butter or margarine
3 or 4 small onions
¾—1 cup sliced mushrooms, canned or fresh
¼ cup stock
4 tomatoes peeled and sliced
½ cup grated nippy cheese

Cut veal into 2 inch squares. Brown slowly in fat and season with salt and pepper, remove from skillet. Sauté finely chopped onion in the same fat, add mushrooms, blend well and pour over ¼ cup stock or white wine. Cook for a few minutes. Arrange pieces of veal, slices of tomato and mushrooms in greased casserole. Pour over liquid from skillet. Cover (use aluminum foil if no lid) and bake 30 minutes in 375°F oven. Remove cover and sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake 15 minutes longer. 6 servings.

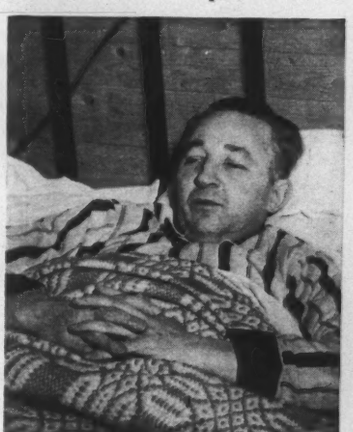
PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

Vancouver has recently returned from the Riviera where he wrote a play about the life and times of novelist Scott Fitzgerald. Markle says he'll rewrite the play this summer if he gets time. In its present form "The Long Dream" would run for 6½ hours.

■ Former world and Olympic champion **Barbara Ann Scott** may play the title role in "Rose Marie" in London. British producer Tom Arnold's ice version of the Rudolph Friml operetta is due to open in July. **Wyn Cook** of Portage La Prairie, Man., and **Ken Kennedy** of Calgary, British Ice Hockey Association players, are in line for parts in the show's Mountie chorus.

■ **Jules Sioui** 43-year-old Huron Indian (acquitted last December on a seditious conspiracy charge) now says, in effect, that Canada should be given back to the Indians. He says he'll continue his hunger strike, now into the third month, until recognition of "my rights and the rights of all Indians." These include: recognition of the Indian as the first occupant of (Canadian) soil and as such having the right to govern the country; an Indian delegate to the U.N. for Canada instead of a "foreigner"; recognition of and respect for the Indian as the master of this country, instead of slavery and silence on a reservation. Sioui has a pact already drawn up. "Mr. St. Laurent must come to me and sign. No one else will do," he says.



—CP

SIOUI: *Can he live for 100 days?*

The pint of sweetened water Sioui is taking daily will keep a man alive for about 100 days.

■ Acth and cortisone are a sort of Jekyll-and-Hyde to diabetes, according to the University of Toronto's **Dr. Charles H. Best.** The co-discoverer of insulin told Chicago's Diabetes Association that overdoses of the wonder drugs can temporarily produce symptoms of diabetes. But they can also disclose the presence of real diabetes much more quickly than present tests.

■ A one-man show of imaginative art has just been held in Montreal. **Walter Ruhman** divides his art into mood-groups—Dusk and Dawn, World and Spirit, Age of Trial, Satirics. **Senator Cairine Wilson** opened the exhibit.

PHILADELPHIA STORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

pionship. Brother Flood spent a holiday as a guest of the Toronto jail for attacking an umpire. Rabbit Jack Thoney—well, they say he was the finest ball player to ever wear a Toronto uniform.

Toronto has had many great players. Some old-timers finishing in a blaze of minor league glory, i.e. Jordan and Nap Lajoie, Willie Keeler, Herman Long, the famed shortstop, and Heinie Manush and others were just playing out the string after their best days had long gone.

Many men brilliant at Diamond Park, the Island or Fleet Street went on to big league fame. Rudolph, Carrigan, Allen, Tesrau, Shocker, Buck Freeman, Charley Gehringer, Kiner being in that category, and in a lesser degree Fowler, Marchildon, Coleman, Eddie Miller, Red Wingo, Ryan, Shea, Sorrell, Stewart, Pud Jones, Lopata and others you will probably recall.

Lajoie, Hall of Fame second baseman, a big, easy-moving man played first base in 1917 for Toronto, and his .380 batting powered his team to a pennant decided on the last day of the season. Bunny Hearne was his left-handed pitching star with 23 wins. The following year under Howling Dan Howley, a slugging catcher, they repeated their triumph by two percentage points. The hero of their win was an infielder named King Lear. He smashed the winning hit on the last double header win to cap his local career.

Sinker Ball

On the next winner, the 1926 team, led by the same Howley, by then a popular, debonair sports figure, there was a young lefty named Carl Hubbell whose minor role in this triumph gave little warning of his sinker-ball fame that was to come.

Howley's big squad of '26 however is the one best remembered to the present day. They broke the Baltimore monopoly and beat Louisville five straight in the Little W.S. After that came the skids. Slowly at first then with gathering momentum. Ike Boone (.374) aided by Murray Howell (115 runs batted in) batted a team of his to third place in 1934 and won the league playoffs. Richardson at short, Morissey at second and McQuinn at first were a double-play trio of note. Luke Hamlin pitched eight shut-outs. The fact is that the local bugs had many a good player to enthuse over during the ensuing doldrums, but for a time not even the bailiff seemed interested.

That is all changed now. We would like to have for two Opening Days a team composed of Tim Jordan or Lajoie, Gehringer, O'Rourke and Blackburne in the infield, Boone, Wingo, Thoney and Kiner or George Whiteman in the garden, Carrigan and Howley back of the plate and Rudolph, Johnny Allen and Shocker to lead the pitchers. But we will still settle for a first division berth and some sunny Sundays with a few traffic jams to take the place of "Mr. Solman's arks and Mr. Fleming's kangaroo chariots."

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Distaff:

On the Solo Stage

HOME in Toronto after 10 years in New York, Vancouver and Hollywood is **Susan Fletcher.** She's doing an evening of monologues on May 5. She started acting with Lorna Sheard back when the Children's Theatre was in Hart House. Her mother, Mrs. Dorothy Goulding, took it over later.

SUSAN FLETCHER

Susan has done radio writing, producing and acting in the States and Canada; did all three together in a 26-week program in Vancouver; acted in stock and in New York; did a Hollywood movie ("The Secret Garden"). For her own evening of sketches staged and costumed as for the theatre, she is being directed by Herbert Whittaker of *The Globe and Mail.*

■ Winner in the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" final competition was **Lois Marshall** of Toronto. Soprano Marshall, who is 25, wins the $1,000 music scholarship awarded by the York Knitting Mills. This was Lois's fourth entry in the Dominion-wide radio talent contest. Last year she placed second in the women's section. This year second place was a tie, won by **Doreen Hulme** of Sault Ste. Marie and **Andrée Lescot** of Montreal. Miss Lescot is the daughter of the once-president of Haiti.

■ Another top award has come to a Canadian. This is the Naumberg Award, one of the highest in the U.S. It was won by 18-year-old **Betty-Jean Hagen** of Calgary. Violinist Betty-Jean competed against 150 musicians; was first Canadian to win the award. It entitles her to a NY debut at Town Hall next fall. Edmonton-born Betty-Jean has studied in Chicago; in Calgary with Clayton Hare; and for the last 18 months in Toronto, with Geza de Kresz. She has also appeared as soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

AWARD WINNER *Betty-Jean Hagen and her teacher, Gesa de Kresz.*

THE LIGHTER SIDE

The Non-Assimilable Fiction Hero

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IF THE Committee on Un-American Activities has nothing better to do it might very well investigate the case of the contemporary Fiction Hero.

The Fiction Hero doesn't utter disloyal sentiments or join Peace Fronts or promote the party line. He is just doggedly, quietly and inalienably opposed to the great American tradition of earning a good living.

FOR INSTANCE, you rarely find fiction heroes in the professions—except of course in the medical profession. When a fiction takes up medicine, however, he never does it with the idea of getting ahead and setting up a fashionable practice. He is sometimes prodded into a worldly attitude by a rich, spoiled girl, but the lure in this case is always sex, never ambition. In the end he always shakes her off and settles down in a tenement district with a more suitable mate who shares his prejudices against sending out bills.

There are no dentists in romantic fiction, not even idealistic dentists who do the bridge work of the poor for nothing. Fiction heroes sometimes choose the profession of engineering and this is considered acceptable if their attitude towards their work — say bridge-building—is creative rather than acquisitive. The dentist who spans the gap between two lost molars may be just as fine a creative artist as the engineer—his work is highly evolved and intricate, demanding long training and a Chinese patience for detail—but this isn't enough to promote him to the fiction pages. The reason may be, in part, that dentists fit too comfortably into the capitalistic system. They like to work, and they enjoy getting on. They are often handsome and young and they invariably smell nice, but lacking the feckless Saroyan touch they have no appeal for the fiction heroine.

FICTION heroes rarely enter the legal profession, which is highly competitive and exacting. In fact if a male fictional character takes up law he can resign himself to being cast as the one who doesn't get the girl. In "Holiday Affair" for instance, the heroine is engaged to a splendid young lawyer with a bright future, but she rejects him in favor of a fiction hero who has been fired from his job as a store-clerk. The hero doesn't mind being fired because he doesn't want a job and doesn't want money, he just wants to build boats. This is enough for the heroine, who drops everything and rushes off with the boat-builder to California, laying down the train-fare herself.

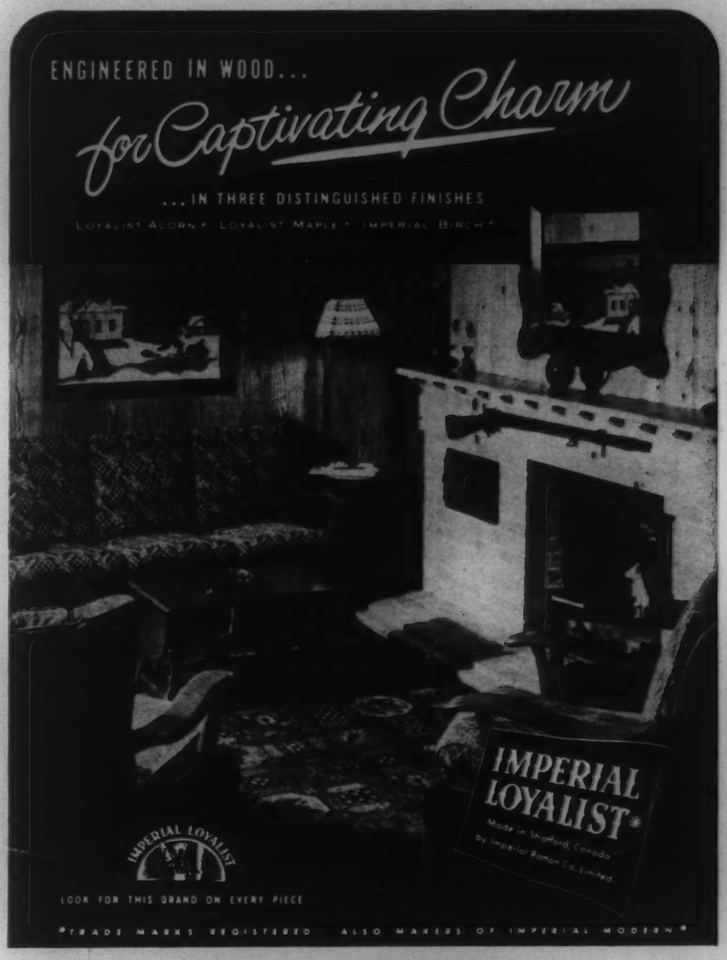
Fiction heroes always want to build boats. They don't want to build cars or service stations or houses because there is a large popular demand for these, involving the profit motive. They are happiest when having just been fired from a job, they can sit about with a drawing-board sketching three-masted schooners and other models of the pre-steam era. Fiction heroines find these sketches irresistible.

Naturally fiction heroes don't like office jobs, or store jobs, or jobs involving selling anything on commission. Offhand, the only insurance salesman I can remember in fiction was the hero of "Double Indemnity," and he wound up by getting involved with a blonde and killing off her policy-holding husband. Generally speaking, fiction characters who persist in business practice tend to come to a bad end. (See "Death of a Salesman.")

AS A RULE business is the ogre and the fiction hero is the modern knight who tilts at it, usually from a safe distance. In "Woman in Hiding" for instance, the villain is a mill-manager who acquires control of the plant by tipping the owner off a cat-walk. He then decides to clinch possession by marrying the owner's daughter and then disposing of *her*. However, she discovers his intention in time, runs away and, with Big Business hot on her heels, takes up with the nearest fiction hero, the young man behind a magazine and soft drink stand.

The only occupational field that has ever absorbed the fiction hero satisfactorily is the Army. During the war fiction heroes joined up practically to a man and were probably happier than they have ever been, before or since. No rude brushes with business, no problem of self-support and a practical guarantee of safe conduct.

The war has been over for some time now, however, and even the period of rehabilitation can't be prolonged forever. The fiction-hero is back looking for a job. Anyone know of any that don't involve competition, aggressiveness, office hours or permanent residence? The applicant is not interested in money.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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Doors Are Opening on U.S. Markets

It's Good News For Canadian Exporters Because They Are Right On The Threshold.

by Raymond L. Hoadley

OF ALL the trading nations that are pushing their export sales to the United States, Canada stands the best chance of making really significant sales gains in that rich market.

The British, Dutch, Belgians and French, to mention only a few among many, are making determined efforts to sell more goods in the States. Government and industry alike in those dollar-deficit countries are embarked on well planned, long-term programs to step up their American sales. They are budgeting large sums for market research and analysis, promotion, advertising, exhibits and redoubled sales efforts.

But Canadians have the jump on them all due to their proximity to the American market. What other country knows American tastes, sales methods and competitive conditions as well as Canadians do? Canadian exporters can easily and inexpensively check these factors and also U.S. customs procedure for themselves. Indeed, they are closer to certain U.S. markets than some of their competitors within the States.

But despite this nearness to the market, some Canadians are slow to get into it. They want to crack the U.S. market, but they're overwhelmed by its size. It's the same thing that troubles many European sellers. They fear to tackle it without the backing of big money for promotion. Yet Canadians are in the best position of any foreign traders to get established in the U.S. by developing regional markets, city by city, state by state.

The first steps to unwind the red tape of U.S. customs have been taken. Then too, a tariff-slashing trade conference is coming up this fall. The U.S. Government has published a 78 page list of tariff reductions it proposes to offer at the conference. The State Department is busily preparing the American people for the large tariff concessions its negotiators are considering.

The tariff reductions at Geneva and Annecy in 1947 and 1949 were largely on raw materials and agricultural products. The spotlight will be on processed goods at this third tariff parley at Torquay and Canada seems likely to win worthwhile concessions from the U.S. on manufactured goods.

This is a most opportune time to bust American tariff barriers wide open. Marshall Plan officials did the preliminary spade work by impressing on the American people the necessity of importing more goods and creating a better balance between imports and exports. Even the National Association of Manufacturers has done an about-face. The NAM is organizing meetings among businessmen from coast to coast to carry the message of buying more foreign goods.

The Truman Administration is ready now to go a step further in its program to prepare the public for greater imports. President Truman has drafted the retiring Secretary of the Army to formulate a coordinated program to encourage imports. This is the trump card Washington will use to get Congress and public sentiment in tune with the import drive.

Loud Squawks

American industry in times past has emitted "loud and raucous squawks" whenever a few hundred thousand dollars worth of foreign goods are imported that may offer a little competition. But for the present, at least, an economic climate conducive to greater imports has been created in the U.S. Certain industries like paper, pottery, watches, furs, woolens, aluminum metal, lumber and meat products have registered vigorous complaints against the U.S. import policy but the Administration is turning a deaf ear to these complaints.

Canadian exporters are as interested in reform of U.S. customs administration as they are in lowered U.S. tariffs. Congressmen soon will be considering a bill called the Customs Simplification Act of 1950, aimed as a first thrust in the long-term task of rewriting the customs laws. Import authorities estimate that if U.S. customs red tape were simplified so an importer could figure his final obligation to customs with reasonable accuracy at the time he places his orders abroad, U.S. imports would increase by at least one billion dollars!

This forty-odd page bill would enable importers to determine their landed costs with some degree of accuracy. Today the dutiable value depends on the export value or the home market value, whichever is higher. The collector of customs, under the present law, must determine two sets of values and then use the higher of the two. Under the proposed law only the export value will be used.

The proposal stands a good chance of adoption with the chief opposition likely to come from customs attorneys, as there is no doubt that the bill would lessen customs litigation.

—CP

CANADIAN *delegation (pictured) with U.S. and British laid groundwork last year for simpler customs procedures. More will be done at Torquay.*

—Wide World

COORDINATOR: *Former Army Secretary Gordon Gray will set out program to encourage the U.S. to import.*

The pattern of American import trade is so firmly established that three-quarters of total imports are raw materials and crude foodstuffs. With the national income above the 200 billion dollars a year level, the U.S. can find good use for foreign consumer goods in great variety and from many sources to the extent of $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 a year. That would mean an increase of $1,000,000,000 in American imports of finished manufactures. The Torquay tariff parleys should pave the way for Canadian manufacturers to obtain a good share of that potential billion dollars.

Men's argyle socks are an example of the success that aggressive Canadian manufacturers often can experience in the American market. These socks are competitive with similar British products. In 1947 some 14,700 dozen pairs of Canadian-made socks valued at $206,000 were shipped to the States. In 1948, 35,000 dozen valued at $547,000 were shipped across the border and in 1949, more than 54,000 dozen valued at $795,000 were sent in.

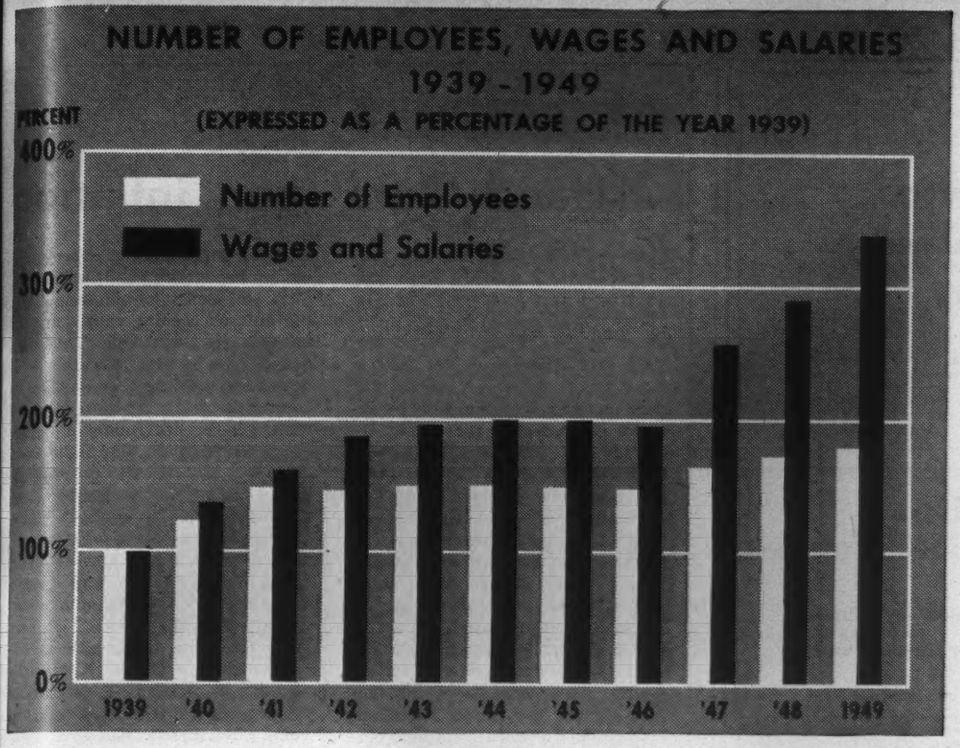
The American market for Canadian hand-framed socks may be exceptional. Nevertheless, Canadians have never had as attractive an opportunity to invade the U.S. market as they will have in the next five years. Unless, of course, a protracted period of hard times should lie ahead of the American economy.

There are many export opportunities in varied lines. Canadian firms are breaking in on the currant and berry jam market in the States. All available supplies of maple sugar move to the U.S. Americans recognize the excellent quality of Canadian seed potatoes. The exports of corn seed could be greatly increased. Canadian beer is highly regarded in the States and there is a big demand for canned and live lobsters for hotels and restaurants. The demand is good for halibut, mackerel, herring and smelts. Despite a high duty on sardines, the Canadian pack is relatively low-priced in competition with sardines put up by other countries.

Casein is competitive. Canadian

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

RAYMOND L. HOADLEY, *S N's business correspondent in the U.S., is Assistant Financial Editor of the* New York Herald-Tribune.



STELCO IN 1949

How wages and salaries and employment increased at Stelco plants last year and by comparison with 1939 is shown in the chart at left. Wages and salaries together totalled $31,843,343 in 1949, an increase of $3,442,209 as compared with 1948.

Average hourly earnings at the end of 1949 of all payroll employees were 117% above the average for the year 1939. This compares with an increase of 59% in the Cost of Living Index between the end of 1939 and the end of 1949.

In 1949 the combined cost of vacations with pay and statutory holidays to Stelco was $1,431,018, as compared with $1,119,636 in 1948. This represented an increase of some 28%.

(A copy of the Annual Report may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Hamilton, Ont.)

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS, DECEMBER 31, 1949 AND 1948

ASSETS

	1949	1948
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 3,191,334	$ 2,629,604
Deposit with trust company	1,500,000	500,000
Dominion of Canada bonds and other securities (market value December 31, 1949, $11,945,000; 1948, $5,967,000)	11,750,901	5,795,670
Due from employees on Dominion of Canada bond subscriptions (secured)	568,115	472,529
Accounts and notes receivable, less reserve	13,921,295	13,056,373
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	—	426,608
Inventories of raw materials, supplies and products, as determined and certified by responsible officials of the companies and valued at the lower of cost or market, less reserve	23,300,401	24,475,581
	$ 54,232,046	$ 47,356,365
INVESTMENTS—NON-CURRENT		
Interest in coal mining properties, and investment in and advances to associated coal and ore mining companies	$ 6,025,362	$ 5,441,509
FIXED ASSETS		
Cost of works owned and operated	$111,213,697	$107,280,935
Less: Depreciation reserve	60,798,628	55,810,411
	$ 50,415,069	$ 51,470,524
DEFERRED CHARGES		
Taxes, insurance and other expenses paid in advance	$ 106,439	$ 105,341
	$110,778,916	$104,373,739

Approved on behalf of the Board,
A. H. McMASTER
A. G. HILTON } Directors

LIABILITIES

	1949	1948
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accruals	$ 6,618,655	$ 8,599,065
Provision for income and other taxes, less paid on account	5,249,312	4,657,190
Unclaimed dividends	5,093	11,197
Dividends payable February 1, following year		
On Preference shares	194,889	194,889
On Ordinary shares	345,000	345,000
Extra distribution to shareholders payable February 1, following year	719,852	719,852
Secured serial notes payable during the following year	575,300	345,000
	$ 13,708,101	$ 14,872,193
FUNDED DEBT		
2¾% Sinking Fund debentures due May 1, 1967	$ 20,000,000	$ 20,000,000
Secured serial notes payable in annual instalments to November 24, 1952 (maturity payable following year included in Current Liabilities)	1,223,750	1,565,500
	$ 21,223,750	$ 21,565,500
FURNACE RELINING AND REBUILDING AND OTHER OPERATING RESERVES	$ 4,243,699	$ 3,420,702
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES	$ 2,588,673	$ 2,588,673

CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized	Issued			
400,000	259,852	7% Cumulative Preference shares (participating)—par value $25.00 each	$ 6,496,300	$ 6,496,300
600,000	460,000	Ordinary shares—no par value	11,500,000	11,500,000
			$ 17,996,300	$ 17,996,300
EARNED SURPLUS				
Earnings retained for use in the business			$ 51,018,393	$ 43,930,371
			$110,778,916	$104,373,739

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and its subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1949, and report that we have verified the cash on hand, bank balances and all securities and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required and that, in our opinion, the above consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs at December 31, 1949, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Toronto, Ontario, March 2, 1950. Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1949 AND 1948

	1949	1948
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS after deducting depreciation and all expenses of manufacturing, selling and administration	$ 10,467,585	$ 7,903,586
Add Net income from securities and profit from sales	88,271	148,984
	$ 10,555,856	$ 8,052,570
Deduct Interest on funded debt	588,426	591,475
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	$ 9,967,430	$ 7,461,095

The following amounts have been charged before determining the profit for the year:

	1949	1948
Provision for depreciation (including special depreciation)	$5,935,128	$4,611,006
Provision for income taxes	6,937,210	5,468,151
Contribution to Pension Trust Fund	1,150,000	1,000,000
Directors' fees	18,000	16,000
Remuneration of executive officers	273,100	221,300
Legal expenses	15,940	16,442

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED EARNED SURPLUS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1949 AND 1948

	1949	1948
Balance at beginning of year	$ 43,930,371	$ 35,837,710
Add		
Net profit for the year	9,967,430	7,461,095
Transfer of Benefit Plan Reserve	—	824,969
Inventory reserve claimed under the Excess Profits Tax Act, less excess profits tax thereon ($307,356)	—	1,741,682
Refundable portion of excess profits taxes	—	944,323
	$ 53,897,801	$ 46,809,779
Deduct		
Dividends declared during the year:		
Preference shares at $3.00 per share	$ 779,556	$ 779,556
Ordinary shares at $3.00 per share	1,380,000	1,380,000
Extra distribution of $1.00 per share on Preference and Ordinary shares payable February 1, following year	719,852	719,852
	$ 2,879,408	$ 2,879,408
Balance at end of year	$ 51,018,393	$ 43,930,371

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Enquiries Invited

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Dividend No. 251

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Thursday, the first day of June next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of April 1950.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager

Montreal, Que
April 18, 1950

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

BUSINESS ANGLE

"Hand-Outs" and Inflation

TODAY, as everyone knows, a Canadian dollar is worth a good deal less than it was before the war. (In March the cost-of-living index stood at 163.7, against 100 for 1935-39.) This may not matter much to people whose income has risen as much or more. But it matters a great deal to those less fortunate — to pensioners and others on fixed incomes, to "white-collar" and non-union workers whose incomes have failed to keep pace with the cost of living, to widows trying to make the proceeds of a life insurance policy last out their lives.

Now these unfortunates are in danger of further hurt, from a further and perhaps considerable decline in the purchasing power of money. This arises from the fact that though the physical outlook for business seems a good deal better today than it did a few months ago, the financial prospect is rather strongly inflationary.

There are two major fields of prospective inflation, national defence and social security. We can't do much about defence expenditures ($425 million in the current fiscal year, up $110 million from the preceding year) since they are determined by considerations of national safety and appear to be moderate enough, in relation to the possible need. But perhaps this very fact, the compelling requirements of defence, plus the obvious possibility that this kind of spending might suddenly have to be increased very largely, makes it all the more necessary to be extremely cautious about entering into commitments for more liberal old-age pensions and unemployment and health benefits.

This may not only concern the common good, but also the welfare of the workers themselves as a group and as individuals. What will be the worth of social security contracts, if the money in which their values are expressed is rapidly declining in purchasing power, because of a too-large increase in the amount of it in circulation?

Social security, particularly in the old-age pensions field, can apparently become as dangerously inflationary as any wartime spending. That is, it will be if the "means of payment" it creates outrun the actual production of goods and services. And this is what actually seems to be threatened by the labor union drives for company-financed retirement pensions and the nation-wide demand for more generous governmental old-age pensions, to be paid at a lesser age (65 instead of the present 70) and without the "means test," which means regardless of the financial position of the applicant.

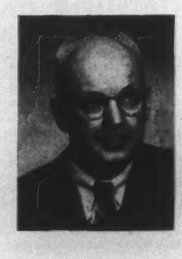
Government pensions of $50 a month at age 65 with no means test would require the expenditure of no less than $660 million in 1951 and almost $1 billion in 1971, the difference being caused by the increase in the number of older people year by year. And this is by no means the whole of it; there is constantly rising pressure also for more liberal provision for health and unemployment and child care, and for a host of other governmental services. Socially desirable and defensible though each of these may be, they create a serious problem economically — how to carry them financially and how to put such vast new sums of money into circulation without seriously damaging the value of our money.

Though few realize it, there is real danger of a further serious decline in the value of money in the years immediately ahead, as a result of the current organized pressure campaigns for "hand-outs" of all kinds.

Here's a Strange Tax!

HISTORY provides many examples of extraordinary tax laws. But in modern times, scarcely any can be more bizarre than an amendment by the Quebec Legislature to the City of Montreal's charter, giving the city the power to impose a sales tax on goods bought outside the city. According to the city's now-amended sales tax by-law, a Montrealer who visits Sherbrooke or Sorel and buys a hat or other article is required to tell Montreal's Director of Finance about it on his return, and pay him a tax on the purchase. The amount is two per cent of the purchase price, the rate he would have paid if he had bought the article within Montreal. If he fails to report the purchase, he may be fined $40 or given three months in jail. And liability for the tax has been made retroactive to 1935!

How is this tax to be collected? The "foreign" merchant who makes the sale certainly won't act as a tax collector, as is done on sales within the city. But perhaps Montreal doesn't intend to bother much about the purchases of individuals, and is aiming instead at firms which buy supplies outside the city. Will Montreal set up customs barriers at every entrance point and search visitors and vehicles?



by
P. M. Richards

The World's His Beat

by W. S. Edgar

"MAN BITES DOG—Banker Praises Press." So ran a heading in *The Cleveland News* dealing with a Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter which reviewed Canadian newspapers in favorable terms.

Had the Ohio scribe been more intimately acquainted with his subject he would have realized that the writer of the epistle, John R. Heron, public relations adviser at the bank head office in Montreal, is unique as a banker largely because of a brilliant press background.

—Henri Paul
JOHN HERON

When Heron left his post as associate editor of the *Toronto Star Week* to join the Royal in 1940, he took with him recollections of his embarrassment when purchasing traveller's cheques to finance one of the two cross-continent trips he had made earlier with his young family. Many others, he reasoned, must have reacted similarly.

Passing daily beyond the inner portals of banking in Montreal, he was struck by the affability, courtesy and spirit of public service he found. He resolved to communicate something of this atmosphere to the public.

This led him to seek and eventually receive a free hand in devising the contents of the Monthly Letter entrusted to his care. Soon the missive took on aspects which led a colleague to comment, "He tells how to deal with ladies who have overdrawn their banking accounts."

On a Pinnacle

But Heron has achieved much more than a successful venture in customer-relations. What he did was to convert the four-pager into a social document, with never a graph or business forecast, covering a range of interests as wide as life itself. Be the topic health, climate and weather, conservation of wild life, public relations, population or the place of women in the modern world, the result has been to place the writer on a pinnacle by himself for his work in changing the public outlook towards the banks. It is winning for them recognition as institutions serving human needs.

The new type of bank letter won instant popularity. An issue devoted to soil conservation was reprinted in Argentina. An Australian bank cabled for 1,000 copies. A commentary on books and reading inspired an Oshawa columnist to break into verse. Requests for inclusion on the mailing list increased until today the circulation list is twelve times that of 1940. Four fat volumes contain tribute clippings from all corners of the globe. Parents express thanks for help to their children in home work and clergymen for aid in preparing sermons.

The work reflects the man. This son of Belfast, now a thorough-going Canadian, has touched life at many facets as preacher, missionary, teacher, Indian school principal, soldier, railway clerk, reporter and editor.

Heading a boarding school in Alberta, he organized a cadet corps that won the provincial efficiency shield. During this period he had both hands frozen when lost a whole day on the prairie. Serving nearly four years with the Canadian corps in the First World War, he was wounded in the left leg and still carries a piece of shrapnel in his body.

Heron was highly acclaimed for a deception practised on a young mother. She was in hospital for confinement when her husband was arrested for the brutal murder of a young girl. To harassed doctors, Heron, then city editor of the *Toronto Daily Star*, came to the rescue by printing, after the regular run, a special one-copy edition with all reference to the crime deleted. A messenger delivered this paper to the patient for a week until she was adjudged strong enough to bear the terrible truth.

Counsel from this human dynamo in a recent letter — reproduced in *Coronet* under the title "What's Your Hurry?"— to take things easy as life progressed was greeted with incredulity by old friends on *The Peterborough Examiner* where Heron rose from cub reporter to managing editor in six years. A greying veteran rushed to the typewriter to descant gleefully on the inconsistency of advice to dawdle over meals. "He didn't talk that way when he was here," he pounded out. "To reporters his orders were 'Miss your lunch, miss your dinner, miss everything, but GET THAT STORY!' "

Two Things to Think About . . .

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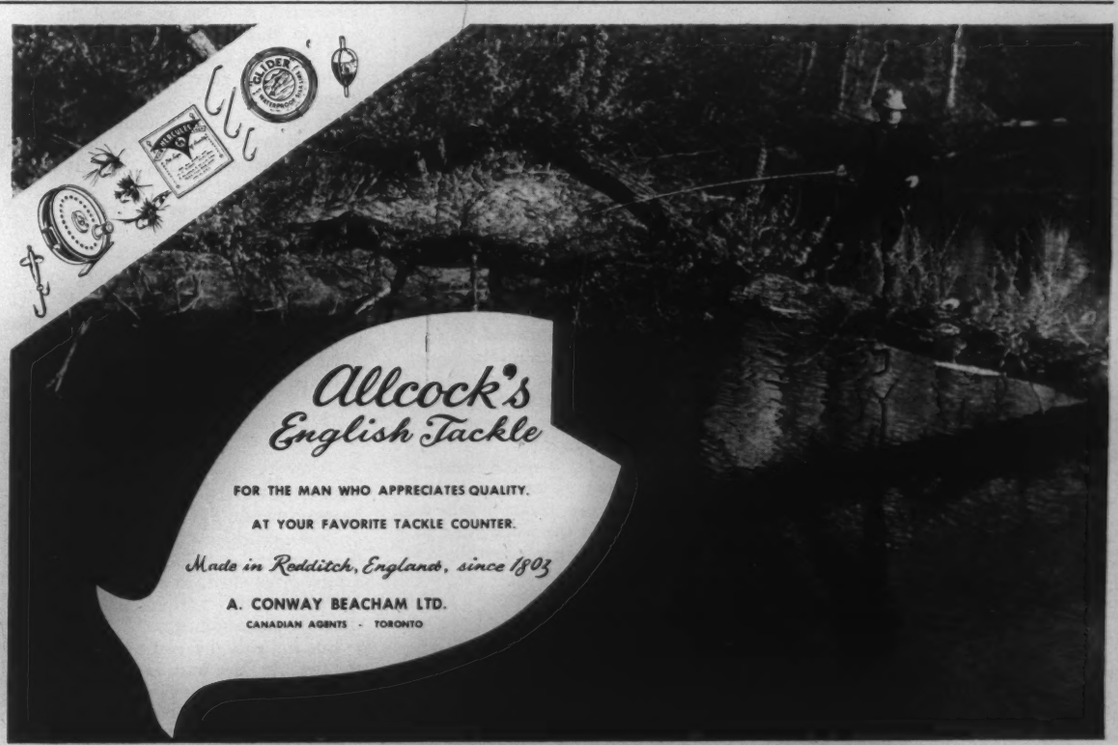
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CANADIAN AGENTS - TORONTO

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

THIS WEEK, Canadian businessmen were evidencing cheerfulness over the current sales position and outlook, but increasing nervousness about the world political situation and the labor prospect at home. Apprehension about the rising tension in the West's relations with Soviet Russia was tempering encouragement over the way business is holding up in both the domestic and export markets.

It was felt that any further serious worsening of the not-so-Cold War might call for a considerable intensification of the Canadian military preparedness program, with consequences for the economy that would be governed only by the indicated seriousness of the situation. Broadly, this would mean a lot more Government spending, and at least some deepening of the pressure towards inflation (see the Business Angle, page 40). There would be plenty of business activity, and jobs, but economic imbalances would tend to increase and build up trouble for the future.

On the home front, businessmen were bothered by the labor unions' persistent aggressiveness and by evidences that Britain was losing ground in her drive to sell more goods in Canada. The Canadian International Trade Fair, to open May 29, was expected to bring some improvement in the latter field, but the labor situation had industrialists really worried. Serious stoppages in public services and in industrial production and decreases in employment could result from continued labor intractability.

But, despite these headaches, maintenance of higher sales to dollar markets and good consumer demand at home were brightening the immediate position.

NEW PRESIDENT: *W. H. A. Short now heads Kenwood Mills Limited.*

AMERICAN RESERVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the American Reserve Insurance Company, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fifteenth day of July, 1950, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any Insurance Company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1950.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

Lumbering:

BRIGHT SPOT

CONVERSION of waste wood into marketable products promises to create many new jobs in the New Brunswick forest industries, already the province's Number One employer.

Last year J. Leonard O'Brien established a plant at South Nelson, NB, to manufacture a lumber substitute (Plaswood) out of wood shaving, sawdust, slabs and edgings from his sawmills and planing mills. The synthetic boards can be nailed, sawed or planed like ordinary lumber, and have advantages of their own besides. They are finding a ready sale in New Brunswick and elsewhere.

Now the Bathurst Power and Paper Company is adding a wing to its versatile Bathurst plant. It will produce high-quality paperboard from waste hardwoods before the end of the year.

This is regarded by the Canadian pulp and paper industry as a signficant step, one that may be of great importance to New Brunswick's future. The province's chief natural resource is her timberland, but it is not limitless. It has to be exploited under a policy of scientific management if its annual "crop" is to be maintained.

Economists have long deplored the fact that in areas where evergreens are harvested for pulpwood, cutting crews have to leave behind the beech, birch, maple, poplar to rot or to spread and crowd out young coniferous trees, unless the hardwood is suitable for sawlogs.

The new plant will make commercial use of these varieties and, incidentally, will clear forest tracts for new growth. Thus the woodlands will yield a higher return of payrolls and profits.

Retail:

U.K. AND CARS

SOME Canadian car makers may have been crying "wolf." They were reported worried by inroads the British industry was making in the Canadian market. At first glance, it seemed they had reason to worry. Sales of British-made cars in Canada have been skyrocketing. Recent trade figures show that Canadian imports of British vehicles in February were 100 per cent above the record monthly average set in the last quarter of 1949.

Other reports, however, indicated that someone was making a fuss about nothing. Two weeks ago there were reports of "whopping" and "phenomenal" increases in British sales here. But last week, the same terms were being applied to sales of Canadian-made cars. Much, if not all, of the whopping increase in British sales here could be explained as part of a general trend.

—U.K.I.O.

U. K. EXPORT: *A strong competitor in an ever-expanding Canadian market.*

The 26 per cent increase in sales by Ford of Canada, for instance, indicated that the British industry had not done much harm in 1949.

There was no question that British car sellers were breaking into the Canadian market. If Canadian auto manufactures had reason to be seriously concerned, it might be about the future. In this respect, recent remarks by L. P. Lord, Chairman of the Austin Motor Co., gave some food for thought.

He announced that dealers in Canada still were not getting deliveries on as many cars as they thought they could sell here. Short steel supply in Britain was given as the reason for the too-small allocations.

For the present the salient fact was that Canadians are buying more cars. If they want small ones, they'll buy the British makes, if they want larger ones they'll buy Canadian makes. Recent reports on car sales indicate there is room for both.

Transport:

FREIGHT RATES

THROUGHOUT the early part of the hearings before the Royal Commission on transportation, CNR and CPR had been on the same side. They had been united in an effort to put a stop to the inroads truckers were making into the transportation industry.

But towards the end of last month the two big lines were at opposite ends of the table again — split on three points: 1) Can freight rates go any higher? 2) CNR's $1 billion capital reorganization plan; 3) A new method of setting freight rates.

Earlier, before the last 8 per cent increase was granted, CPR President George Walker had suggested that freight rates could still be raised without pricing the railways out of the market. CNR Vice-President S. W. Fairweather took issue with this. In his opinion rates now in effect or being considered, were too high. There was a chance marginal producers would get discouraged because freight rates would take too much out of profit.

In Fairweather's opinion, the Canadian economy is still geared to the production of basic commodities which move at low freight rates. Discouragement of these producers, he felt, was dangerous to the economic health of the country.

Behind the rate increase disagreement were the current wage demands of railway employees. If the demands are met, they will probably be reflected in higher rates. The trouble is, the rate increase will have to apply in areas where there is little competition from other carriers—the basic goods-producing prairies.

U.S. MARKET

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

poultry commands a premium on the American market. The demand for moccasins might be cited as well as the growing demand for felt footwear, plywoods and veneers. Then there are castings and parts that do not lend themselves to mass production. The duty on such items of heavy industry is fairly low and the labor costs are lower in Canada.

There is believed to be much room for higher sales of Canadian handicrafts, both in the States and to American tourists in Canada. The promotion for this type of goods appears to be inadequate.

There is no prejudice against Canadian goods in the States. On the other hand it should be pointed out that Canadian imports have one handicap that European and British imports do not have. Canadian imports often lack the prestige accorded other imports simply because Canada is so near the States that Canadian goods are considered somewhat in the same category as domestic products. That is another reason why Canadians should push more aggressively the sale of handicrafts to American visitors. Americans get much more "kick" out of buying such goods in Canada than they do from buying them in American stores.

Canadian salesmen should do more travelling in the U.S. Too many are content just to write a letter to New York or Chicago inquiring about the market. Nor should Montreal or Toronto prices be quoted. The New York laid-down price should be given.

If tariffs are lowered and customs red tape is simplified in this year's decision on tariff barriers, a new and promising phase in the development of Canadian-United States trade relations will open up. But beyond that if Canadians expect to sell more goods in the States, these products must be made available, promoted and sold to the American people just as American products have to be.

Now From Montreal

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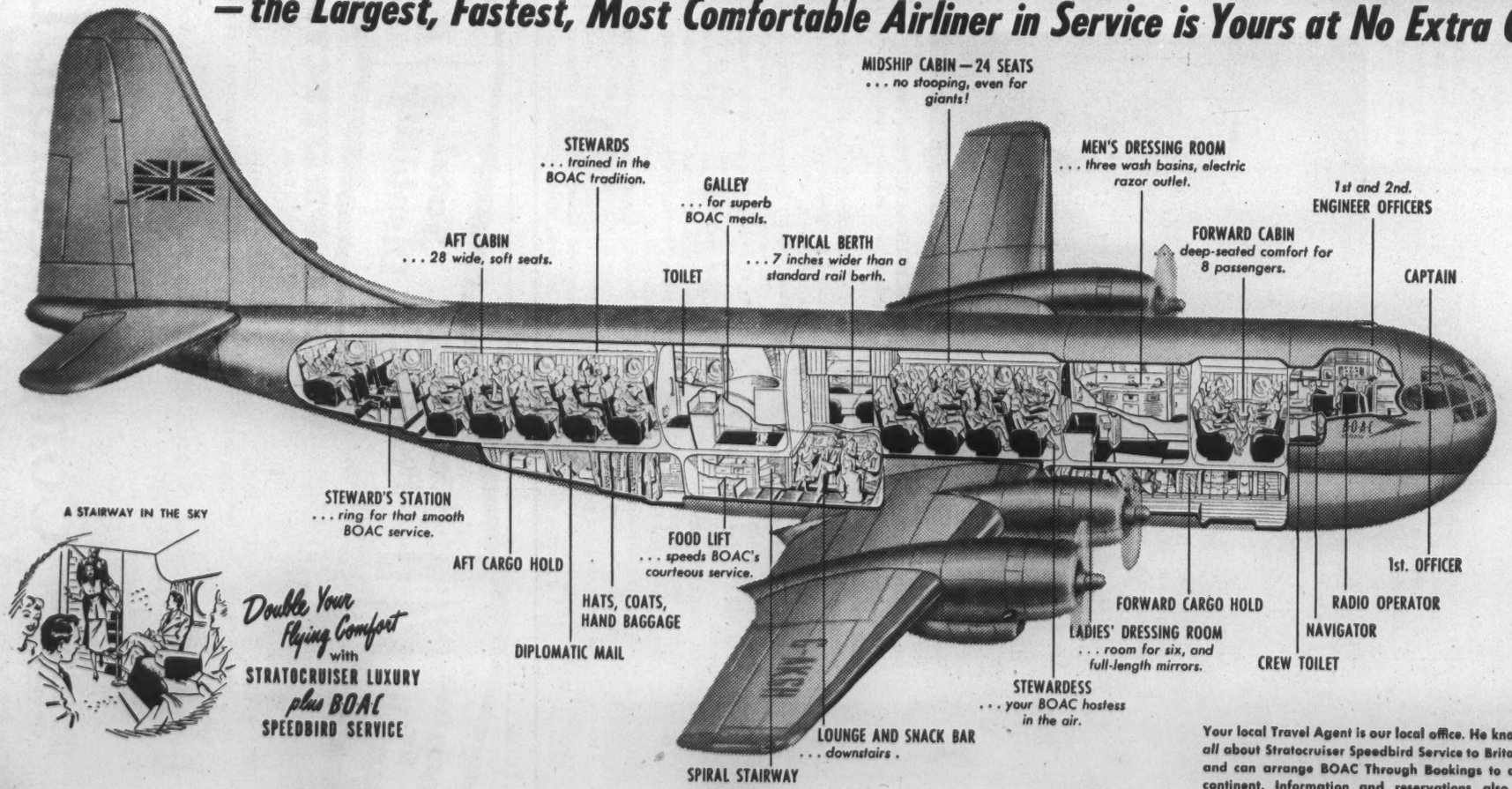
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. . . 7 inches wider than a standard rail berth.
FORWARD CABIN
deep-seated comfort for 8 passengers.
CAPTAIN
STEWARD'S STATION
. . . ring for that smooth BOAC service.
FOOD LIFT
. . . speeds BOAC's courteous service.
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DIPLOMATIC MAIL
1st. OFFICER
FORWARD CARGO HOLD
RADIO OPERATOR
LADIES' DRESSING ROOM
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STEWARDESS
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LOUNGE AND SNACK BAR
. . . downstairs .
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Insurance:

UNDER-AVERAGE LIVES

WHEN YOU are induced to apply for a policy of life insurance, what are the chances of your being turned down? On the average only four out of every 100 policies applied for are not issued, and one large Canadian company reports that something less than three out of every 100 applied for last year were declined.

This is in keeping with the objective of virtually all institutions engaged in the transaction of life insurance, which is to extend protection over as wide a range as possible, so that there will be no justification for the state entering the business on the ground that the facilities afforded by private insurers are inadequate.

Provision is accordingly made for the insurance not only of those persons who are classed as average lives (who are charged standard rates for their policies, although minor flaws in their physical condition may be revealed) but also for the insurance of those who do not qualify as average lives because of more serious physical impairments of one kind or another and who are therefore classed as under-average lives and charged a higher premium.

How the higher premium is arrived at in the case of an applicant classed as an under-average life is the result of the cooperation of the medical and the actuarial department. On this side of the water the life companies, despite their varying underwriting standards, pooled their experience, and after a painstaking investigation evolved what is known as the Numerical Rating System.

Allotment

This system provides a method of assessing the extra premium for an under-average applicant by allotting plus marks for favorable and minus marks for unfavorable features of the risk according to standard schedules. Starting with 100 per cent as normal, the resultant percentage arrived at by this method indicates the percentage of standard mortality which may be expected. Thus a resulting percentage of 150 is interpreted as indicating that the applicant may be regarded as subject during his life to 150 per cent of the standard mortality.

It is generally agreed that this definite mathematical conception enables premium rates to be calculated accordingly. It has been pointed out by one authority that applicants with totals below 125 per cent are regarded as "healthy" risks, while those with over 250 per cent are uninsurable. It is also to be noted that the system is not altogether automatic, because the plus or minus adjustment is not given as an exact figure but as a range, say 125-175, so that the precise adjustment may be selected from within that range, but the resulting aggregate percentage is a valuable guide if not an exact answer.—*George Gilbert.*

—U.K.I.O.

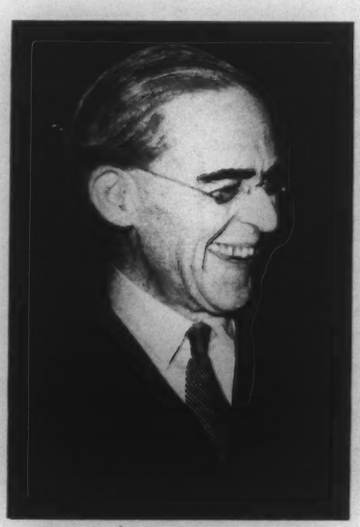
LLOYD'S *of London: Besides insurance, a centre of maritime information.*

U.K. BUSINESS

Policy:

MONEY FLOW

SIR Stafford Cripps' budget called for a revenue of £3,897,800,000 — a larger budget than last year's. British taxpayers are paying for their welfare services. These outlays will be higher, as expected. But observers see something significant in the smaller amount provided for a surplus as a safeguard against inflation.



—Miller

BUDGETER CRIPPS: *The safeguard against inflation was smaller.*

There have been signs recently that the Government itself is divided in its attitude to the economic trend, if not in its counsels at least in its thoughts. The official policy is still anti-inflation, but not definitely disinflation. The smaller provision against inflation bears this out.

Ministers have been asked in Parliament whether there really is a policy to combat a slump; they have assured the House that the situation is constantly under observation and that plans are ready to stimulate purchasing-power as and when needed.

Some Ministers have openly stated their feeling that the tide of business is on the turn and will soon be ebbing, and have questioned, at least by implication, whether it is any longer safe to pursue disinflation.

Arising from this feeling of doubt and irresolution is a theory that the wartime and postwar boom has continued for so long that it cannot be allowed to subside. It has been hinted that the appointment of Hugh Gaitskell as new Minister of Economic Affairs represents something new in economic policy—a plan framed not in years but in decades.

The new Minister, according to this theory, will be responsible for "taking up the slack" in the coming slump in private business, recommending increases in governmental expenditure as private expenditure diminishes, then relaxing governmental expenditure as private expenditure later revives. From this medium-term policy might be evolved a plan for increasing, almost imperceptibly, the average inflationary pressure for a whole generation, so maintaining the economy in a constant condition of near-boom.

This is a plausible idea, but it has a serious flaw. Britain is not a closed economy. The nation which depends most on overseas supplies and oversea markets is in the weakest position to apply independent economic policies. For its every internal action must be viewed with the export markets in mind: otherwise there may be insufficient foreign exchange to ensure the necessary imports.

It is not because they see no sign of business recession that the disinflationists reject plans for stimulating business; it is because they recognize that by inflating, a country like Britain may price itself out of its export markets.

In other words, this is a policy which must be adopted by all the important trading nations or not at all. If one country alone can adopt it, that country is America, not Britain.

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This monthly income is doubled if you meet with death by accident.

A monthly income to you for life at retirement.

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

BUSINESS BRIEFS

FORD Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd. reports 1949 as the most successful since the inception of the company. Sales volume reached an all-time record. At $212,036,601 sales value was 26 per cent greater than in 1948. The increase came wholly from sales in the Canadian market which accounted for about 86 per cent of total sales volume. Net profit at $17,256,762 was equal to $10.40 a share.

TCA reports a 21 per cent increase in the number of passengers carried on its entire system during 1949. The ton mile volume of air cargo and air express was also higher, exceeding 1948's figure by 50 per cent. The greatly increased amount of work done by the airline was accomplished without alteration in the size of the fleet, and with only a small increase in staff. Nevertheless, the deficit on the year's operations was higher than in 1948: $1,419,444 compared with $1,183,022.

FOR the 11 months ended October 31, 1949, **Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.,** experienced record sales of $160,004,521 and net earnings of $13,367,416. This year's statement consolidates the operations in North America only, and the results—which represent a profit of 8.35 cents per dollar of sales—compare with a volume of $132,657,689 for the year ended November 30, 1948.

The 20.6 per cent increase in sales in 1949 followed an increase of 68.6 per cent in the previous year. In the United States the 11 months volume also set a new peak being 39.4 per cent over 1948.

RESULTS of operations for the year 1949 are set out in the annual report of the **British Columbia Power Corp.** The balance of income after providing for preferred dividends of subsidiary companies amounted to $2,303,258—some $300,000 less than the 1948 figure. The shortage of water for electrical generation in the early part of the year is given as the reason for the drop.

There was, however, a 6 per cent increase in the number of customers for electric service. Average annual consumption increased from 1,812 kwh in 1948 to 1,977 in 1949. Operating expenses also increased to $33,559,695. This is 6.22 per cent above the 1948 figure.

ASSETS of **Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp.** are shown at a new high in the 1949 report. At $89,012,694 they are over $6 million higher than in 1948. For the first time in 35 years the corporation had no real estate for sale. The high demand for mortgage funds continued throughout 1949, and Canada Permanent's mortgage investments increased by $6,429,129 to a year-end total of $55,939,273. Profits, at $877,804 (after taxes) were $61,442 more than in 1948.

STERLING Trusts Corporation reports 1949 as the best year in its history. In spite of higher operating costs, net earnings were $78,353.

CNR'S DUPLEX ROOMETTE BRINGS YOU

Read, write, play cards, relax.

Pull-out wash basin and toilet facilities of your own.

Warm or cool . . . a touch adjusts the temperature to your liking.

Sleep-inviting bed pulls out in a jiffy. Go to bed *any* time you feel like it!

New DAY-AND-NIGHT *Comfort* AT LOW COST

Something new in round-the-clock travel enjoyment is yours in Canadian National's smart duplex roomettes. Here's all the privacy and convenience of a bedroom — *at only 10 per cent more than lower berth fare!*

By day, lounge in comfort on the soft, restful foam rubber seat . . . read, or just relax as you view the colourful panorama unfolding outside your picture window. In your duplex roomette, you have your own toilet and wash basin . . . your own temperature control.

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English Lavender - $6.50 to $1.25
Lavender Toilet Soap - 50¢ a tablet
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